The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TRIPOLI AFFAIR.

THE AMERICAN DEMAND NOT YET KNOWN TO BE CONCEDED.

LONDON, Aug. 26—Evening.—No information has yet reached this city that Tripoli has conceded the demands of the United States for satisfaction for the insult to the American Consul.

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES—ADMIRAL WORDEN TO PROCEED TO TRIPOLI.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—No information has yet been received here in regard to the action taken by the United States steamers Congress and Hartford, which recently arrived at Tripoli to demand reparation for the insult offered to the American Consul and his wife in that city a short time since, although officials here have no doubt that the whole matter will soon be arranged to the satisfaction of our Government. The Congress and Hartford arrived at Tripoli last Saturday, and it is not probable that any intercourse was held with the Tripolitan authorities before Monday. Negotiations are being conducted by Capt. Carl English, of the Congress. Should the Tripolitan authorities refuse to make reparation upon his demands, Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the European Station, will be directed to proceed to Tripoli with all his force and there await instructions of the department.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

WAR DECLARED BY THE STATE OF PANAMA AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Capt. Edward Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Omaha, dated Panama, Aug. 26, announcing that the State of Panama has declared war against the Government of Colombia. The department immediately issued orders to Rear Admiral Mullany, commanding the North Atlantic Station, to hold all of his available forces in readiness to proceed without delay to the Isthmus, for the protection if necessary, of American interests there.

URUGUAY.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IMMINENT.

LONDON, Aug. 27—6 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* in its financial columns to-day says: Private telegrams from Montevideo state that the dissatisfaction with the President and his ministry is such that no doubt is entertained that another revolution is imminent in Uruguay.

THE KHOKAND INSURRECTION.

THE CITY OF KHOJEND SURROUNDED BY INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—It is reported that the Khokand insurgents have surrounded the City of Khojend, a large city fifty miles from Khokand. Communication between Khojend and Taschkend is interrupted. The authorities of Taschkend are arming the Russian inhabitants of the city.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

SERBIAN SYMPATHY WITH HERZEGOVINA.

BELGRADE, Aug. 25, via VIENNA.—The popular feeling in Serbia is so strong in favor of the insurgents that it is feared the Government will experience great difficulty in preventing a conflict with Turkey.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION—AUSTRIA READY TO OFFER GOOD OFFICES WITH AN ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 27—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says the European powers have been unable to induce the Sultan of Turkey to suspend hostilities against the insurgents pending their mediation. This refusal, however, is a matter of indifference, as the Turkish reinforcements have been unable to penetrate the mountain defiles. Telegrams to the effect that the Turks had so succeeded were premature.

The dispatch adds that if the Herzegovinian insurgents reject the proposed mediation, Austria, who has assembled a whole army corps in Dalmatia, will be in a position to offer the Sultan her good offices.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THREATENED DISTURBANCE OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Globe* of this evening says: "Telegraphic intelligence has been received from China of an occurrence which is likely, if not promptly settled, to disturb the friendly relations existing between England and China."

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

ADMIRAL WORDEN TO LEAVE PORTSMOUTH BEFORE NEXT WEEK.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 26.—Admiral Worden has informed the Mayor of Portsmouth that he and his officers are unable to accept the invitation to a banquet next week, as the United States squadron will not be in the vicinity of Portsmouth after Monday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE OF LONDON MERCHANTS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Albert Cohn & Co., merchants, of No. 17 Old Change, have suspended.

LONDON, Aug. 27—6:30 A. M.—The liabilities of Albert Cohn & Co. are stated at $600,000.

ITALY.

DEATH OF GARIBALDI'S WIFE.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The wife of Garibaldi is dead.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE YORK AUGUST MEETING—LILY AGNES THE WINNER OF THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP—MINTDROP WINS THE GREAT YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The York August meeting, which began Tuesday, was continued yesterday and closed to-day. The two most important events of the meeting were the Great Ebor Handicap Stakes and the Great Yorkshire Stakes. The Great Ebor Handicap was run on Wednesday, and brought out a field of thirteen, Aventuriere, last year's Cesarewitch winner, being the favorite at the rate of four to one. The race was won by Lily Agnes, against whom ten to one was laid at the start, Distinction, with fifty to one against him, coming in second, and Polonaise, who was backed at the rate of eleven to one, third. Among the other starters were Apology, Sweet Violet, Princess Theresa, Escort, Mars, Harriet Laws, and Organist. The favorite, Aventuriere, who, with Apology, carried the top weights, came in fifth. The following is a summary:

THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP STAKES of 300 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, and 5 only if declared; winners of a handicap, value 100 sovereigns, subsequent to Aug. 4 at 9 A. M., 7 pounds; of two of that value, or one of 200 sovereigns, 10 pounds; of three, or one value 500 sovereigns, 14 pounds extra; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and third to save his stake; two miles; 45 subscribers, 18 of whom declared.

Mr. J. Snarry's b. f. Lily Agnes, 4 years, by Macaroni, dam Polly Agnes, 120 pounds.......... 1
Mr. T. H. Winters' b. c. Distinction, 4 years, by Distin, dam Production, 105 pounds.......... 2
Mr. Bowes' br. f. Polonaise, 4 years, by Adventurer, dam Klarinska, 96 pounds.......... 3
Lord Ailesbury's b. f. Aventuriere, 4 years, by Adventurer, dam Cantine, 126 pounds.......... 0

The Great Yorkshire Stakes was the event of to-day, and out of a subscription list of fifty-two only five horses came to the starting-post. The winner was Mr. J. Osborne's bay filly Mintdrop, Lord Falmouth's Prince Arthur taking second place, and Mr. R. Osborne's Piercy third. The betting on the three placed horses was six to five against Mintdrop, seven to four against Prince Arthur, and fifty to one against Piercy. The provisions under which the race was run are as follows:

The thirty-third renewal of the Great Yorkshire Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for foals of 1872; colts to carry 122 pounds and fillies 117 pounds; the winner of the Epsom Derby to carry 7 pounds, of the Oaks 4 pounds, or of both 10 pounds extra; the second to receive 100 sovereigns and the third twenty-five sovereigns out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters; closed with fifty-two subscribers.

Mr. J. Osborne's b. f. Mintdrop, by Lozenge, dam Minaret.......... 1
Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Prince Arthur, by Blair Athol, dam Lady Betty.......... 2
Mr. R. Osborne's b. f. Piercy, by Atherstone, dam Fair Agnes.......... 3

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

MASS-MEETING AT NEW-LISBON—ADDRESSES BY GOV. ALLEN AND GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LISBON, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Gov. Allen and George H. Pendleton addressed about two thousand people on the Fair Grounds here this afternoon. Gov. Allen spoke about one hour, confining himself principally to the Catholic question. He deplored that the question had been discussed, and denied that it was an issue. He also denied the report of his ill-health. George H. Pendleton spoke about two hours, in behalf of currency. He presented written statements from the United States Auditor and Treasurer, showing a contraction within the past ten years of different circulating mediums from $2,000,000,000 to $780,000,000.

THE ST. LOUIS MAILS.

NOT A FAST TRAIN, BUT DOUBLE POSTAL-CAR SERVICE DAILY ASKED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The monster petition sent by Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, and indorsed by Senators Dorsey, Bogy, and Cockrill, emanating from the Merchants' Exchange, the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Exchange, the publishers of the *Republican, Globe, Times, Post, Anzeiger, American, Dispatch, Evening Journal*, and bankers, merchants, and business interests generally of St. Louis, does not, as heretofore erroneously stated, ask of the Postmaster General a fast mail train, but only such facilities as now exist on the routes by the New-York Central, Erie, and Lake Shore Railroads to the North-west, namely: A double daily service of railway Post Office cars. Only a single daily line of railroad Post Office service, of no avail to the West, exists upon the Pennsylvania Railroad. From Pittsburg to St. Louis, by the short route, the mail is handled only by baggage men and route agents. The distance to St. Louis from New-York by the Pan Handle and Vandalia route is 108 miles shorter than by the Lake Shore and New-York Central or Erie routes. To Galveston it is 223 miles shorter, and over 500 miles shorter than by Chicago. To St. Louis by a fast run, with the same rate of speed, there is only two and one-half hours' difference from New-York to Chicago. Its shorter distance thence to the West and South-west gives it greater advantages for distribution of mail matter for the West and South-west. It is only what is due to St. Louis and the South-west that is sought, and which is presented for the consideration of the department, not a fast run, but a double daily service of ordinary speed, where only one imperfect service now partially exists.

ELEVATOR RATES AT BUFFALO.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The following letter from State Treasurer Raines, addressed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, appears to-day in the Brockport *Republic*:

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1875.

To Hon. Francis S. Thayer, Auditor:

DEAR SIR: I learn from the Buffalo *Press* that the Elevating Association of that city has succeeded in making terms with the floating elevator, and they have entered into a combination to double the charges upon grain at that point. I anticipated just such a move when I refused to concur in the reduction of tolls last Spring. I now request that, securing the assent of two other members, you will call a meeting of the Canal Board for some day next week, when the representatives of the elevators can appear before us and explain their action. As at present informed, I am in favor of an immediate return to the old rates. These gentlemen have evidently forgotten that the board has power to take action for higher tolls without the consent of the Legislature. Respectfully yours, THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.

THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Information has been received here that the final arrangements for the Soldiers' National Reunion, at Caldwell, Ohio, Sept. 1, 2, and 3, 1875, are complete. It is expected that Gens. Sheridan, Logan, Negley, ex-Govs. Curtin and Hayes, Gen. Cockerill of Missouri; Gov. Allen, of Ohio; Hon. George H. Pendleton, Senators Thurman and Sherman, and Hon. George W. Morgan will address the camp. President Grant is confidently expected. A sword captured by Gen. Cockerill from Col. Archer, at Tilton Station, Ga., will be returned to its owner with impressive ceremonies. Many States have responded, promising large delegations.

A SCHOONER BURNED AT SEA.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26.—The schooner Hannah F. Baker, of Dennis, Mass., Capt. Raymond, was burned at sea on the night of the 18th inst. She sailed from New-York on the 11th inst. loaded with kerosene for Cork, Ireland. The crew were picked up on the 20th inst. by the schooner J. W. Nickerson, of Dartmouth, and landed at Harwich on the 23d. The schooner was owned by Capt. J. K. Baker and others, and was valued at about $16,000.

ANOTHER RESCUE BY IDA LEWIS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—A sail-boat, in which were two men, John Irving, of Stonington, and Frederick Stotworth, of Broadfield, N. J., capsized in Newport lower harbor this noon. One man was rescued by Ida Lewis, who put out from the Lime Rock Light-house. The other was saved by two Boston men who put out from the shore.

TURKEY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—G. d'Aristarchi, the Turkish Minister, asks, through the Secretary of State, that 2,000 square feet may be allowed to his Government around the Turkish Coffee-house, which it has proposed to construct on the Centennial grounds. Four hundred square feet have already been allotted for the coffee-house, besides 1,700 square feet in the Exhibition building.

DISASTROUS FAILURES.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO—STATEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES—THE HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION—ITS CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—The Bank of California stopped paying checks at 2:45 o'clock to-day. An interview was had with Mr. Ralston, President of the bank, who says that the institution has sufficient assets to meet all liabilities, and no one will lose anything; but at present there is no coin with which to transact business. A meeting has been appointed with the representatives of the press at 5 o'clock P. M., when more particulars will be given.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FAILURE—A LETTER FROM THE TRUSTEES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—At 5 o'clock this evening the representatives of the press met in the President's office of the Bank of California, when the following written statement was read:

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
Aug. 26, 1875.

The Trustees are under the painful necessity of stating to the customers of the bank and the public, that the bank is compelled to suspend business. At this moment, and without reports from its agencies, we are not prepared to make a statement as to the situation of the bank, but are now examining its interests critically, and will at the earliest possible moment make a definite report.

By order of the Trustees.

(Signed,) J. P. RANKIN, Secretary.

President Ralston stated on his own responsibility and that of the officers of the bank that there was no doubt they would be able to meet all obligations. In reply to a question as to when they expected to resume again, he said not at all, and subsequently, on a repetition of the question, said, "We do not expect to resume." Mr. Ralston further stated that about one million four hundred thousand dollars was paid out to-day. No assistance was received from other banks, although application was made for it. They had telegraphed to all the agencies of the bank to close. It is thought no banks in the interior would be affected by the failure. The excitement on California street was intense. The street was blocked during the afternoon, but the crowd on the whole was quiet and good natured, and much confidence was expressed in the ability of the bank to redeem their obligations. A run was made on the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, but the bank continued paying until closing hour and asserted its ability to settle all demands in coin or bonds. The other banks in the city report no unusual demands on their resources. The San Francisco and Pacific Stock Exchanges held no sessions this afternoon, adjourning to call, and the former passed a resolution forbidding members to do business in the interim. The late hour at which the suspension of the Bank of California occurred renders it difficult to calculate the effect on other financial interests at present.

HISTORY OF THE BANK—ITS CONNECTIONS.

The Bank of California was at the head of the fiscal institutions of the Pacific Coast. It was organized in July, 1864, under the laws of California, and had at that time a capital of $2,000,000. This has since been increased to $5,000,000, on which sum a regular monthly dividend of one per cent was paid. The bank is understood to have had very large reserves. Its list of offices and stockholders include the names of many of the leading citizens of California, and its influence extended to every part of the country. Its foreign relations are also unusually extensive. It has correspondents and drew directly on London, Dublin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Leipsic, Vienna, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Goteborg, Locarno, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, New-Zealand; Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

The following are the principal agents of the bank: In New-York, Laidlow & Co.; In Boston, Tremont National Bank; in Chicago, Union National Bank; in St. Louis, Boatmen's Savings Bank; in London, China, Japan, and India, the Oriental Bank Corporation. In addition to these the bank has agencies at Virginia City and Gold Hill, and correspondents in all the principal mining districts and interior towns of the Pacific coast.

The President of the corporation is W. C. Ralston, and the Cashier, Thomas Brown.

OPERATIONS OF THE BANK AND ITS PRESIDENT.

As the bank was concerned in a great variety of industrial enterprises in California and the adjacent States, the immediate effect of a suspension will be most unfortunate. Outside operations have been the cause of this disaster, most likely; and the collapse of the bank must pinch the men who have depended upon it for credits and discounts. In various ways the policy of the institution has been one of encouragement of the young industries of the State. With an astonishing command of the details of business, Mr. Ralston, the manager, has taken an interest in every scheme that promised to aid the commercial prosperity of the Pacific coast, and yield a fair return on an investment. This system of "spreading out" does not seem to have affected the credit of the bank; on the contrary, up to quite a recent period, the Bank of California was considered in that region as stable as the Bank of England. Among the recent investments of Ralston was the Palace Hotel building, San Francisco, an enormous structure, said to be the largest hotel in the world. This caravansary, to cost about $2,000,000 when finished, was to be ready for guests on the 1st of October next. Mr. William Sharon, United States Senator from Nevada, was one of the owners in this enterprise, but lately sold his interest to Ralston for an enormous sum. Whether justly or not, the bank, or its manager, has been reputed to be engaged in a vast number of mining schemes, some of which have been costly and unprofitable. The principal stockholders, however, are men of great wealth, and their assets, aside from any interest in the property of the bank, must amount to many millions. Although the hand of the manager was felt everywhere, it is supposed that he was not largely interested in the recent "bonanza" mining excitement in California and Nevada, though it was impossible that that strange movement should not affect the affairs of the bank. [Generally financial matters in San Francisco are said to be in a healthy condition, and it is possible that the failure will work no permanent injury there, as already intimated. The master-spirit of the Bank of California was William C. Ralston, one of those keen, restless "kings of business," who make their mark wherever they go. Until within a year or two Ralston was Cashier of the bank and D. O. Mills was President. At the retirement of Mr. Mills, the Cashier was promoted to the head of the institution. Visitors to California, if prominent men, whether lawyers, lecturers, editors, Congressmen, distinguished foreigners, financiers, or business men, did not consider that they had seen the institutions of the country, unless they had visited the magnificent bank building, and had been entertained at the princely country seat of Mr. Ralston, at Belmont, in the Santa Clara Valley, not far from San Francisco. The famous financier is a quick, alert man, of few words and decisive character. His dispatch of business is something marvelous, and the popular belief in his infallibility amounted to a superstition. His opinion of men, business projects, and in financial matters generally was considered conclusive. His personal power in the States and Territories of the Pacific was great. The influence of the corporation of which he was chief officer was felt everywhere.

HEAVY FAILURE IN BALTIMORE.

STIRLING, AHRENS & CO., SUGAR IMPORTERS AND REFINERS, SUSPEND—LIABILITIES $2,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—The heaviest commercial failure that ever occurred in Baltimore or the entire South was made known after business hours to-day. Between 4 and 5 o'clock it was announced that the paper of Stirling, Ahrens & Co. had gone to protest, and that they had suspended payment. Although, on account of the extended operations of the house and the heavy losses it had sustained recently, there was general belief that its position was shaky, there was no suspicion of such a sudden crash. The uneasy feeling in regard to the house was increased last Spring by the suicide of G. A. Ahrens, the junior partner, and the belief then that it was caused by embarrassments of the firm has now become a fixed conviction.

The firm were importers and refiners of sugar and molasses and importers of coffee. In the first two lines their business was the largest of any establishment in the country, and aggregated about $40,000,000 a year. The present members are William Stirling and Adolf Ahrens. Since Jan. 1 they have imported 50,000 hogsheads sugar and 40,000 hogsheads of molasses, which is nearly two-thirds as much as their whole trade for 1874, thus showing how they have been enlarging their operations. They have been carrying great quantities of molasses at heavy loss ever since the commencement of the year, the market price not paying for manufacture.

Their liabilities are $2,500,000, about equally divided between parties in his city and Cuba. Mr. Stirling states he knows of nothing owing in New-York. The principal Baltimore creditors are Alexander Brown & Sons, bankers, and Bonninger Brothers, shippers. The Browns are creditors to the amount of about three hundred thousand dollars, and it was their refusal to make a further loan of $150,000 to-day that precipitated the suspension.

Besides their import trade, Stirling, Ahrens & Co. have largely exported flour and provisions to the West Indies, and are consequently in debt to the flour trade and packers in this city. Owing to the late hour at which the suspension was announced, and the reticence of all the parties, particulars are scarce. Stirling states that if the assets are wisely handled, and time given, they will pay dollar for dollar.

The firm own the Chesapeake and Merchants' Refineries, lease the Maryland, and operate the Calvert for its owners. All except the latter they converted into molasses refineries and so accumulated the heavy stock that broke them down. They also own a large barrel factory and nine vessels engaged in trade with Cuba and Brazil.

Their coffee business has not been great of late and has not affected their interests. The total value of the assets cannot be even estimated, but if unincumbered they are very valuable. There is general sympathy with the firm, and the belief is that the creditors will extend every reasonable accommodation.

MINING PANIC IN CALIFORNIA.

Intelligence reached Wall street yesterday of a panic in mining stocks in San Francisco. The closing quotations and percentage of decline, as received by J. J. Kiernan & Co., are as follows:

Gould & Curry	17	Decline	2
Savage	88	Decline	16
Chollar Potosi	75	Decline	13
Ophir	55	Decline	4
Hale & Norcross	46	Decline	3
Crown Point	26	Decline	5
Yellow Jacket	58	Decline	24
Belcher	25		
Imperial	21	Advance	11
Virginia Consolidated	a265	Decline	39
California	57	Decline	5
Overman	54	Decline	4
Raymond & Ely	33	Decline	2
Eureka G. V.	7		
Best & Belcher	47	Decline	5
Kentuck	16		
Union Consolidated	8		
Alpha	18	Decline	5
Meadow Valley	5	Decline	1
Sierra Nevada	15	Decline	1
Mexican	19	Decline	4
Codois	18	Decline	6
Eureka Consolidated	27	Decline	3

THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 26.—The Republican State Convention continued in session till 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. George M. Buchanan, of Marshall County, was nominated for State Treasurer. The platform contains nothing new. The *Daily Times*, a Republican paper of this place, vigorously protests against the section congratulating the party on the successful and economical administration of Gov. Ames. It thinks the raising of such an issue as is presented by the adoption of that section is extremely impolitic.

THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY FRAUDS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 26.—The case of the Commissioners of Schuylkill County, charged with the misappropriation of public funds, on trial here since Monday, was concluded to-day, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. In 1874 a barn was built at the Alms-house, costing the county $23,059 37, which should not have cost over $16,800. The case attracted considerable attention from the adjoining counties.

PEACHES SHIPPED TO EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The steam-ship Ohio, which sailed to-day for Liverpool, has included in her cargo 2,400 crates of Delaware peaches. The steerage of the ship has been turned into a refrigerator, lined with ice and provided with fans for keeping up a constant current of cold air.

THE CLIFF COTTAGE TRAGEDY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—Samuel B. Lowden, a servant at Cliff Cottage, Newport, who was stabbed in an altercation with a fellow servant on Tuesday, died this evening.

HEAVY RAINS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Aug. 26.—Heavy rains prevailed throughout this section yesterday and last night. The water-fall has been immense.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

THE FOUR-OARED RACE.

A CLOSE AND EXCITING CONTEST—THE ATALANTAS WIN—AN INTERESTING DOUBLE-SCULL RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—Again to-day the oarsmen at Saratoga were favored by the best of weather. The lake was in its most tranquil state, and a light cool breeze just tempered the glow of the sun sufficiently to make a certain degree of physical exertion thoroughly enjoyable. The late train last evening and the early train this morning brought many of the busy ones who were anxious to see the sport, but who could spare but one day from their business.

Early this morning the crowd began to move toward the lake, and if the price of conveyances had seriously declined during the first and second days, the throng of to-day amply compensated the "Jehus" for any previous lack of patronage. The lake was even more crowded at the starting point with row and sail boats and steamers than at any previous time. After the warning gun had been fired for the first race, the double scull, which was to be rowed over the two mile course with a turn, the referee ran over the course to see if the upper buoys had been properly placed, and upon his return he found four crews in line as follows:

1. *Neptune, West Brighton, Staten Island.*—Robert Lefman, bow; James Riley, stroke.
2. *Union Springs, Union Springs, N. Y.*—R. H. Robinson, bow; C. E. Courtney, stroke.
3. *Beaverwyck, Albany, N. Y.*—George W. Lathrop, bow; James T. McCormick, stroke.
4. *Seawanhaka, Greenpoint, Long Island.*—R. H. Orr, bow; J. W. Maxwell, stroke.

The signal for the start was fired at 11:15 A. M., the Beaverwycks slipping away with a lead of a few feet, but ere a furlong had been rowed Courtney and his partner had overtaken and passed them. The Neptune pair were rowing well, lapping the leaders, and the Seawanhakas had to content themselves with the hindmost position in the race. At the half mile the Union Springs boat had a lead of three lengths, the Beaverwyck and Neptune, abreast, having a spirited race for second place, the Seawanhaka behind by three lengths. Nearing the turning buoys the Neptune pair made a handsome spurt and reduced Courtney's lead considerably and opened a gap of two lengths before the Beaverwycks, while the Seawanhakas had meanwhile also cut down the difference which separated them from the Beaverwycks to less than a length and a half. The Union Springs pair made a beautiful turn in 5:43, followed by the Neptunes in 6:03, the Beaverwycks 6:10, and the Seawanhakas last, in 6:15.

Starting homeward, Courtney and partner quickly opened a gap of ten lengths clear between themselves and the Neptune boat, which led the Beaverwycks by three lengths, while the Seawanhakas had succeeded in bringing their bow on a line with the Beaverwycks' rudder. When nearly on the line of the last mile the Union Springs boat was brought to a stop by a heavy swell occasioned by some of the accompanying steamers on the other side of the lake, and had the race been a close one this would have decided the contest without a doubt; but the advantage already held by Courtney and his partner, and their skill and power, enabled them to maintain their commanding position to the end, and they were hailed the winners in the excellent time of 12m. 42¼s.; the Neptunes second in 13m. 5¾s.: the Beaverwycks third, 13m. 14¾s. The Seawanhaka caught a crab on the third half-mile, and got in the wash of a steamer on the last quarter, but as their case had been a hopeless one from the first, they did not suffer from the mishap, only their time was not taken.

THE EVENT OF THE DAY.

The double-scull race being disposed of, the four-oared race, the great event of the regatta, was at hand. The crews came on the course one by one, looking bright and confident, and each in turn was greeted with cheers, steam whistles, and waving of handkerchiefs. The Argonautas were the first on the course, the Mutuals next, then the Buffalo, Beaverwyck, Atalanta, and Duquesne last. A breathless silence prevailed when the boats ranged in line in the following order:

1. *Beaverwyck, Albany, N. Y.*—James Wilson, bow; R. T. Gorman, 3; D. Doncaster, 2; T. J. Gorman, stroke.
2. *Atalanta, New-York.*—W. H. Downs, bow; John Gunster, 3; H. W. Rodgers, 2; J. E. Eustis, stroke.
3. *Mutual, Albany, N. Y.*—George Hughes, bow; M. J. Fenton, 3; H. Bowers, 2; W. S. Moseby, stroke.
4. *Duquesne, Pittsburg, Penn.*—George Shad, bow; S. Moody, 3; O. Moody, 2; F. Brennan, stroke.
5. *Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.*—C. W. Baldy, bow; J. B. Greene, 3; R. H. Hebard, 2; C. E. Dunbar, stroke.
6. *Argonauta, Bergen Point, N. J.*—Edward Smith, bow; B. Stephenson, 3; Walter Man, 2; F. C. Eldred, stroke.

Here was an array of strength and skill hard to match anywhere. The Beaverwycks, who won the Grand Challenge Cup of this association last year, and then repeated their victory a week after in the four-oared race of the National Regatta at Troy. Next to them the Atalanta four, all picked college men, Rodgers and Downs out of the Wesleyan boat of this year, and Eustis, a Wesleyan stroke of the year previous, and Gunster, last year's stroke in the Williams College boat. Then the Mutual crew, with a veteran at each end, and two perfect giants in the waist. The Duquesne, who have just returned from the North-west, where they won the open race in the Toledo regatta against the Wah-Wah-Sums and other good crews. Some of the men in this boat were also in the Duquesne crew when the latter won the grand challenge prize of this association in 1873, when it was rowed for the first time. The Buffalo four, third in the four-oared race last year, but since then wonderfully improved in style and form and flushed with victories in their section. And now the Argonautas, who defeated every crew they met until they were in turn vanquished by the Beaverwycks here last year, and again a week later at Troy, but since then and before, the victors in the Schuylkill regattas.

AN EXCITING CONTEST.

The sharp crack of the starter's pistol had hardly broken the spell when the line of boats moved away as if by one impulse, but the giants in the Mutual boat fairly lifted their craft over the water, and a dozen of their vigorous strokes pushed their bow out of the line. But their triumph was short-lived, for the Argonautas, breaking away from the Beaverwycks, Atalanta, and Duquesne, with their well-known dash, went to the front in turn, and finished the first quarter with the race in hand, the Buffaloes being last. The Duquesnes, rowing well but steering wildly, now crowded the Buffaloes badly, and a foul was imminent, but the misfortune was avoided by the Buffaloes giving way until all danger had past. The Duquesne now made a spurt for the lead, and succeeded in obtaining it on the half-mile, lapped by the Argonautas and the Atalantas, the Buffaloes having come up into fourth place, the two Albany crews, the Mutuals and the Beaverwycks, having a hot race by themselves in the immediate rear. For the third quarter the Duquesnes were struggling hard to maintain their lead, the Atalanta crew creeping upon them inch by inch until there was scarcely a quarter-length between them. The Argonautas were then third by a half-length, with the bow of the Buffalo boat well upon their waist. The Mutuals and Beaverwyck, still bringing up the rear, engaged in a trial of superiority interesting to the Albanians only. The Duquesnes finished their first mile in 5:30, the relative position of the boats being unchanged. The Buffalo crew, evidently laboring under a strong excitement heretofore, now got their boat on an even keel, and commenced to swing nicely together, the improvement in their rowing being apparent at once, and bettering their position to such an extent that before the next quarter was finished they breasted the Duquesne, who were straining every muscle to get clear of of the Atalantas, but without avail. The Argonautas, nearly bow and bow with the Atalantas, were still ahead of the Beaverwyck, who had opened a gap of a clear length for their Albany rivals, the Mutuals. Had the race been for life it could not have been contested with more energy than was manifested in this stage of the contest. The Atalantas, underrated by all, and who had gone begging in the pools, and who had but a single member of their club present to say a word of encouragement to them, were determined to prove themselves at least equal to some of the favorites and backing their excellent stroke, Eustis, with all the strength in their power they shot to the front, and completed half the race with the lead of half a length in 8:35, making a magnificent turn. The Duquesne was the second boat around, the Buffalo third, Beaverwyck fourth, the Argonauta and Mutual going around together last. Well straightened for the race home, the splendid turn of the Buffaloes had enabled them to slip well up on the leaders, the Duquesne following a length astern, and as far ahead of the Beaverwycks, the Argonautas having now joined the Mutuals in guarding the rear. Hotly pressed by the Buffaloes, the Atalantas still continued to lead, the Duquesne, who were third, swinging out under the stern of the Buffalo boat on the first half mile homeward. At the end of the second mile the Atalantas and Buffaloes, almost abreast, made spurt on spurt for the lead, which the Atalantas now took, and held with a clear length, from the Buffaloes, who were a half length ahead of the Duquesne, who had five lengths from the Beaverwycks. The same distance intervened between the latter and the Mutuals, who had the Argonauta four still two lengths behind them. No further changes occurred in the relative positions of the boats, except in the distances between them, which were increased or reduced ere the finish was reached, the Atalantas winning in 18:32¼, a length and a half clear of the Buffaloes, who were second, a half a length before the Duquesne, two lengths separating the latter from the Beaverwycks, who had five lengths from the Mutuals, while the Argonautas paddled in slowly far astern. During the afternoon the Atalanta four, floating their club flags proudly from one of their oars, were taken through Broadway in a coach drawn by four horses, and a band played in their honor on the piazza of Congress Hall. With this race ended the third regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association, conspicuous alike for the magnificent rowing of the contestants and for miserable management, only two out of the hundred and more members composing the association appearing to take sufficient interest in its success to even give it support by their presence. The exceptions were Messrs. R. H. and Charles Southgate, who worked nobly, as they did on each previous occasion, to insure the comfort and well-being of the men who assisted in making the regatta a paying attraction for Saratoga.

CHALLENGED BY THE NASSAUS.

The Nassaus have challenged the following clubs to four-oared shell races over three-mile straight-away courses on the dates following: Atalantas, Sept. 20; New-York Rowing, Sept 25; New-York Athletic, Oct. 5; Analostan, of Washington, Oct. 15.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—1 A. M.—Clear weather has prevailed in the districts east of the Mississippi and local rains in the North-west, South-west, and near the Gulf coast. The barometer has fallen, but continues high, with north to north-east winds and low temperature on the Atlantic coast and in the lower lake region. The temperature has risen slightly in the districts in the Mississippi Valley, the North-west, and upper lake regions, with southerly winds and lower barometer. The Ohio River has fallen one foot and a half at Paducah, and fifteen inches at Cincinnati. The Mississippi has fallen rapidly except at Vicksburg and New-Orleans, where it has remained stationary or risen slightly.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, clear or fair weather will prevail, with north-east to south-east winds, slight rise of temperature, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather in the interior and local rains near the coast, with northerly to easterly winds, and no decided change in temperature and barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and warmer weather during the day, with southerly winds veering to westerly, slight changes in barometer, and rains in the North-west, followed by lower temperature and rising barometer.

The Ohio River will continue to fall. The Mississippi will fall rapidly, except at New-Orleans and Vicksburg, where it will remain stationary or fall slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy.

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	59°	63°	3:30 P. M.	76°	78°
6 A. M.	59°	62°	6 P. M.	70°	74°
9 A. M.	65°	67°	9 P. M.	65°	68°
12 M.	70°	72°	12 P. M.	62°	65°

Average temperature yesterday.......... 68⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 65⅜°

RAILROAD DISASTER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Train No. 3, when about one mile east of Corning, N. Y., on the Corning branch of the Erie Railway, through a switch being left open, ran into the Blossburg coal train, which was standing on a side track waiting for No. 3 to pass. Both engines were badly smashed, and the mail car, two baggage cars, and the first and second passenger coaches were thrown from the track. The engineers and firemen of both engines escaped injury by jumping from their engines. None of the passengers were injured.

THE HAYDEN SURVEY.

LOS PINOS TO OHIO CREEK VALLEY.

A REGION UNKNOWN TO THE MAP-MAKER—BEYOND THE REACH OF THE POSTMASTER—TOILING THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS—A BEAUTIFUL VALLEY—TOWER-CROWNED STEEPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP TWENTY, ON OHIO CREEK, COL.,
Saturday, July 17, 1875.

The Gardner Division of the Hayden Survey left the extreme outskirts of mail service at the Los Pinos Agency, and I am very uncertain how this letter is to reach its destination. We may chance to meet some returning party of miners who will kindly undertake to put our letters into Government custody, or we must wait till we again approach—several weeks hence—some outlying settlement which indulges in the luxury of a Post Office. Even the agency is apparently too far in the wilds to find a place on the maps. Though our marches to this point had been over comparatively well-traveled roads, and these had been the Indian trails before they were made practicable for wheeled vehicles, no dotted or any other lines marked them, the streams they followed, or the valleys and passes they traversed. So little has been done in the way of surveying Colorado, except by the Government party now engaged in the work, that even the special maps of the Territory recently issued are useless, I am told, as guides for the mountain region. The Hayden map, when it is finished, will be the only complete one of Colorado.

AN INDIAN'S IDEA OF A MAN WASHING DISHES.

Our start from the agency was made on Tuesday forenoon. Monday had been entirely occupied in preparations for the two months' journey, and when the train filed up the valley on the way out the load which each mule carried was sufficiently weighty to draw its attention very closely to the trail. Our destination was a peak in the Elk Range, about sixty miles north by west, and Mr. Gardner's calculation was that in three days a convenient spot could be reached from which to make the ascent of the mountain. Traveling among the hills, however, is apt to be uncertain. We did not arrive at this place till the morning of the fourth day. The first day's march seemed to be all up hill, and our camp that evening was at an elevation, as shown by the barometer, of 9,500 feet. The remains of rudely-constructed wigwams, sets of "tepi" poles, fragments of hides, burnt bones, and other débris of an encampment, gave evidence that it was a favorite camping ground of the Indians. A family party of them passed us early next morning, just as we had finished breakfast, and the brave laughed heartily at the sight of Charpiot, quietly seated beside the mess kit washing dishes. There was something extremely funny to him in a big muscular man doing such squaw's work. Very soon after our start we passed our first party of returning miners, who looked with much interest at the well-appointed pack-train; and truly their own outfit of scrubby mules and shaggy little donkeys appeared a very shabby affair beside it.

RIDING A BARE-BACKED MULE.

This day's march was enlivened by one of the mules running away. Something scared him, and he was carreering wildly over the hill, head and tail up, and the packs flying in all directions, before any one very well knew what the matter was. When caught it was found that the pack-saddle was broken. This looked a little serious; but Ship Medera, who is always equal to the emergency, rigged up something on which the pack could be held with his own riding-saddle. He had to ride bare-backed in consequence, and as I wanted to learn that accomplishment, I offered to lend him my own riding mule for a time. To this he agreed, and with many cautions to hold on tightly, and offers to see my body carefully conveyed East if anything happened, I vaulted on the little spitfire he rode, and, with full confidence, clapped spurs to its sides and started full speed down the steep slope. Never are stirrups so necessary as when riding down hill, and never did I feel them to be more so than in that brief ride without them. At the third jump of the little brute I was on his shoulders, every succeeding one threw me where I ought not to have been, and, in fact, I have only a vague idea of where I did or did not get to on that mule. From behind and above came the sounds of screaming laughter; but before me I saw a slope which seemed like the roof of a house, and down which I felt sure the mule and its rider must roll together. Yet Providence befriended the distressed. In one brief instant, when thrown into momentary equilibrium, my hand instinctively tightened on the reins; I turned my fiery steed, headed him along the side of the hill, and triumphantly joined the train still on his back, and with no worse damage to my neck than a severe crick. After this experience, and fortified by many congratulations, I felt confident enough to go anywhere on anything; but about an hour after, in crossing a miry spot, my charger made an unexpected jump, which conveyed him in one direction and me considerably in another. I thought I had had enough of bareback riding, and it's not comfortable, anyway.

A "BAD PLACE."

It was a long and hot march we made that day, and every one was glad when the last ridge was crossed and we began the descent into the Gunnison Valley, where the camp was to be. A rather deep though narrow creek had to be forded before the designated spot was reached, and then the party camped for the night, but only to endure the worst persecution from mosquitos that has fallen to our lot since the start from Denver. The cattle ranch of the Indian Agency is in this valley, and as we left it next morning it was with feelings of wonder that men could live in such an infested spot and have any blood left in their bodies. Glad as we had been to reach it, I think we were more glad to get away. A rude bridge across the Gunnison had been built near here to accommodate travel to the agency, but on arriving at the spot it was discovered that the Spring floods had washed half the structure away. A practicable ford was found below it, where, with some care, the train might be got over. The river was deep enough in the middle to set the smaller mules swimming, and was running with the velocity of a mill-race. For a good swimmer the crossing presented little difficulty, but on such an occasion there is something more to be looked after than one's self. It was ticklish work, but every man went to his post in the river, either at the head, the sides, or rear of the train of pack animals, and by directing one, encouraging another, urging a third, and shouting general encouragement to all, the crossing was made without damage to animals or packs. Some of us came out pretty wet, but one gets indifferent to these little things. A much worse crossing than a river presents is a bog-hole, and it was our luck to conclude the day's march with a bad one. After leaving the Gunnison we pursued a trail following the course of Ohio Creek, which falls into that river. Along the creek bottom the road was good, but about 2 o'clock we left the trail, and soon struck a spot where the bluffs on one side of the creek rose almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. It was necessary to cross to the other side, and Mr. Gardner went off to find a place to do it. Half an hour or so was occupied in the search, and then he came back, very much mired, with the report that the creek "was full of beaver dam-nation." This meant a wide margin of deep mud on either side of it, and the object was to discover some place where the mules could get tolerably firm footing. Finally one was found, with only "one bad place," where a rivulet had wandered from the creek and made a boggy line of ditch. Crossing the creek was all plain sailing, and the bad place lay in our way to firm ground on the other side. So thick was the brush that we, who brought up the rear of the train, could see nothing of what was going on a few yards ahead of us, where the splashing and floundering of the mules and the shouting of those who were helping them over, showed that the quagmire was being crossed. In a few moments the last pack mule went ahead and we followed. Three or four steps and my mule was up to the girths in mud and water and struggling with might and main up a bank of soft mud. Not being barebacked on this occasion I stuck in my saddle, and a few more struggles brought us to firm ground. It was almost more than we expected to get over the place without miring one or two of the pack mules, but all of them were crossed without so much as loosening a pack. The delay, however, shortened our march by six miles. These were made up yesterday morning, when we camped at this place, and Mr. Gardner, with his assistant, Mr. Pearson, and Kelsey, second packer, went off on the "side trip" to Elk Mountain, leaving the rest of us to await their return, which will probably be in two or three days.

Without the assistance of the topographical map I am unable to say whether the country we have been traveling through since leaving Los Pinos is or is not a part of the Indian reservation. Possibly it may be, for it is entirely uninhabited by any but Utes, and the greater part of it, and especially this valley of Ohio Creek, is exactly the sort of land most eagerly sought by ranchmen. For fifteen or twenty miles north of the agency the country is well watered, well timbered, and apparently more fertile than any we had previously seen on our marches. Just before reaching the highest ridge between the agency and the Gunnison Valley, and from there down to the bottom lands of the river, we again struck the inevitable sand and sage brush country—a dry region where at rare intervals a narrow ribbon of grass along some shallow ravine is the only sign that water exists in it. On the bottom lands of the Gunnison the grass was thinner than one would expect who viewed them from the hills above, and on closer inspection they proved to be very stony. Beyond the river, and striking up the Ohio Valley, if it may be so called, the character of the country changes. Anything more beautiful, more fertile, or of more impressive grandeur it seems impossible to conceive. The valley varies in width from half a mile to five miles. In the open stretches, on either side from the level of the creek bottom, where the grass grows knee-deep, and the wild geranium, the larkspur, dog-rose, wild flox, lupin, and a profusion of other wild flowers abound, the land slopes irregularly up and back to the foot of the mountains, while numerous small streams descending from them mark their wanderings by fringes of willows and cottonwood. A rich green grass covers these smooth slopes, and here again occasional banks of wild flowers light them up with bright hues of scarlet and blue. Further back, on the lower ridges and spurs, tall aspens rise in thick groves or isolated groups, their silver stems and light green foliage relieved against the background of darker spruce and pine, which covers the steep sides of the mountains, and rises to timber line. Above this line, where the clouds hang in heavy masses, when storms are threatening, rise the snow-flecked and angular summits of the higher peaks; and one mountain, conspicuous above all, is crowned with a curious rock formation which appears like the ruins of some ancient castle. One square tower still appears to be standing, and part of the battlemented wall. The crest of the wooded bluff above our camp commands a beautiful view of this romantic-looking rock, and when the sun slopes its beams across it at evening, and the great tower at the top of the precipice stands out against the sky half in light and half in shadow it is difficult to imagine it to be anything but a decaying fortress, which at one time commanded the valley below. Looking at such a scene as this valley presents, so rich in its fertility and in its aspect so grand, one feels something like a twinge of conscience at having said a word unfavorable of a Territory in which such a spot can be found. Yet a little reflection will convince any one acquainted with Colorado that its first settlers must have found, when they came, many valleys as beautiful as this, which after a few years of occupation by cattle ranches, presented a very different appearance. Even the Arkansas Valley, that picture of dry desolation, ten years ago, an old resident informed me, was green with a growth of grass, knee-deep, which is now all eaten and trampled out by cattle. If ranches were established along Ohio Creek the first settlers would probably make fortunes if they had a few favorable Winters; but in a few years the immense herds would reduce these green slopes to the same gray sterility that marks the great San Louis Valley; and as the land, unlike that valley, is unfitted by its high elevation for agricultural purposes, every succeeding year would see it growing poorer and less able to sustain the numbers of cattle feeding upon it. Crowding cattle on a range appears to have nearly the same exhaustive effect as the old Southern system of cotton planting, where every few years the land had to be abandoned till it regained its fertility by lying fallow. The Ohio Creek Valley will retain its beauty just as long as it remains untouched.

THE TWILIGHT-NORTHFIELD COLLISION.

The investigation into the cause of the collision between the steamers Twilight and Northfield was resumed yesterday, before Inspectors Simonton and Matthews. The first witness was John J. Silva, a deck hand on the Northfield. His testimony was strongly corroborative of that of Pilot Kohler in regard to the race down the bay and the incidents immediately preceding the collision. In addition, he swore that when the Northfield stopped he saw the pilot of the Twilight put his helm to starboard so as to bring his boat across the Northfield's bow, and after she had passed he noticed that her rudder was turned to the port side. In his opinion, had the Northfield attempted to get out of the way she would have run ashore. James Kerrigan, J. W. Wilbur, and Francis J. Kane, passengers on the Northfield, also corroborated Pilot Kohler's story to the effect that the Northfield steered out of her course to avoid the Twilight, which persistently followed her up. Mr. Kerrigan testified that he saw through the gangway the engineer of the Twilight "tripping" his engine. Mr. Kane swore that the Northfield starboarded her helm three different times, and each time the Twilight also did the same right afterward. The Northfield had stopped completely at the time of the collision. When the Twilight passed, her rudder was to starboard, and she had to haul from ½° to 1° to the south to get on her course again. Mr. Wilbur was positive that at the time of the collision the Northfield had not reached her first landing. At this point the investigation was adjourned to this morning.

STEAM-BOAT SAFETY LAWS.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET FROM THE SUPERVISING INSPECTORS' DIVISION OF THE TREASURY—THE PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE TO ITS OWN SECURITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875.

"Laws Governing the Steam-boat Inspection Service," is the title of a pamphlet published for gratuitous distribution by the Supervising Inspectors' Division of the Treasury Department. This pamphlet embraces, under appropriate chapters and headings, all the acts of Congress relating to the inspection of steam-boats used in the transportation of passengers. So little is really known upon this subject by the public that a notice of the laws enacted for the comfort and security of passengers on vessels propelled by steam will now be opportune, while an interest is being manifested in this direction. People who know what are their legal rights are not slow to assert nor backward about maintaining them, and the very fact that the people generally know what the law requires of steam-boat owners and masters, touching the security of those who take passage with them, will be a powerful stimulant to them to observe the provisions of the statutes.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE TO DANGER.

Considering the attending risk and danger of traveling by steam-boat, the public manifest an indifference that is criminal, and which is surprising to themselves when attention is directed to it. No thought is given to the capacity of the boat on which they embark, the ability of her officers, nor the means of guarding against disaster in the event of accident. All these are taken on trust, and people have been in the habit of depositing themselves with steam-boat Capitans with as much carelessness as they deposit their wraps in the cloak-room when attending a ball or opera. Occasionally a direful calamity occurs by which what promised to be a day of pleasure is turned into a lifetime of woe. Then we read in the newspapers chapters on Captains and engineers, life-preservers and life-boats, certificates of inspection and boiler tests, and the numerous other requisites and appliances which should have existed, which the law requires shall exist on all steam-boats carrying passengers, but which do not exist in the great majority of cases, mainly through the ignorance of the people, legally through the indifference of masters and owners, and criminally through the neglect of official inspectors. If the people can be familiarized with the laws made for their protection when traveling by steam-boat, the liability to accident and consequent disaster will be very materially lessened, if not entirely removed.

PROPER WATCHING.

The Revised Statutes, title 52, chapter 2, sections 4,463 to 4,500, embrace the acts of Congress relating to the transportation of passengers and merchandise by steam-vessels. It is enacted that no steamer carrying passengers shall depart from any port unless she shall have in her service a full complement of licensed officers and crew, sufficient at all times to manage the vessel, including the proper number of watchmen. Watchmen are especially prescribed for boats carrying passengers at night. The law requires that "every steamer carrying passengers during the night time shall keep a suitable number of watchmen in the cabins and on each deck, to guard against fire or other dangers, and to give alarm in case of accident or disaster." For neglect to maintain the watchmen required, the license of the officer in command may be revoked and the owner of the vessel is liable to a fine of $1,000. It is made the duty of Inspectors to state in each certificate of inspection granted to steamers carrying passengers, other than ferry-boats, the number of passengers of each class that such steamer has accommodations for and can carry with prudence and safety. It is then provided:

SECTION 4,465. It shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than is stated in the certificate of inspection; and for every violation of this provision the master or owner shall be liable, to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and $10 for each passenger beyond the number allowed.

SEC. 4,466. If any passenger-steamer engages in excursions, the Inspectors shall issue to such steamer a special permit, in writing, for the occasion, in which shall be stated the additional number of passengers that may be carried, and the number and kind of life-saving appliances that shall be provided for the safety of such additional passengers; and they shall also, in their discretion, limit the route and distance for such excursions.

LISTS OF PASSENGERS.

Masters of passenger-steamers are required to keep a correct list of passengers received and delivered each day, noting the places where received and landed. This record is open to the examination of Inspectors and Customs officers, and the aggregate number of passengers carried must be furnished Inspectors whenever called for. Any failure to keep such list subjects the Captain to a penalty of $100. It is safe to say that few masters of steam-boats engaged in the passenger trade on our rivers even know that such a list is required to be kept, and the inspectors might turn their attention to this provision of the law with some profit.

UNSAFE FREIGHT ON PASSENGER VESSELS.

The following sections of the Revised Statutes contain information that will be news to many people and of service to all:

SECTION 4,472. No loose hay, loose cotton, or loose hemp, camphene, nitro-glycerine, naphtha, benzine, benzole, coal-oil, crude or refined petroleum, or other like explosive burning fluids, or like dangerous articles, shall be carried as freight or used as stores on any steamer carrying passengers; nor shall baled cotton or hemp be carried on such steamers, unless the bales are compactly pressed and thoroughly covered with bagging of similar fabric, and secured with good rope or iron bands.

SEC. 4,482. Every such steam vessel carrying passengers shall also be provided with a good life-preserver, made of suitable material, for every cabin passenger for which she will have accommodation, and also a good life-preserver or float for each deck or other class passenger which the inspector's certificate shall allow her to carry, including the officers and crew; which life-preservers or floats shall be kept in convenient and accessible places on such vessel in readiness for immediate use in case of accident.

SEC. 4,484. Every such steam vessel carrying passengers on the main deck shall be provided with permanent stairways and other sufficient means, convenient to the passengers, for their escape to the upper deck, in case of the vessel sinking, or of other accident endangering life; and in the stowage of freight upon such deck, where passengers are carried, gangways or passages, sufficiently large to allow persons to pass freely through them, shall be left open both fore and aft of the vessel, and also to and along the guards on each side.

SEC. 4,485. The Captain or mate of every such steam vessel, carrying passengers upon the main deck, shall assign to all deck passengers, when taking passage, the space on deck they may occupy during the voyage, and such space shall not thereafter be occupied by freight, nor overcrowded by other persons, nor shall freight be stowed about the boilers or machinery, in such a manner as to obstruct or prevent the engineer from readily attending to his duties.

SEC. 4,486. For every violation of the provisions of the two preceding sections the owners of the vessel shall be punished by a fine of $300.

SEC. 4,492. Every barge carrying passengers, while in tow of any steamer, shall be subject to the provisions of this title relating to fire-buckets, axes, life-preservers, and yawls, to such extent as shall be prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors; and for any violation of this section the penalty shall be $200, recoverable one-half for the use of the informer.

SEC. 4,494. Every master or commander of any steam vessel carrying passengers shall keep on board of such vessel at least two copies of the provisions of this title, to be furnished to him by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if the master or commander neglects or refuses to do so, or shall unreasonably refuse to exhibit a copy of the same to any passenger who asks for it, he shall be liable to a penalty of $20.

LIFE-BOAT AND OTHER PRECAUTIONS.

The law prescribes the number and character of life-boats that shall be carried, how they shall be supplied, and where kept to be available in an emergency; arrangements to secure the steering of the vessel; machinery for extinguishing fire; how steam and other pipes shall be led and guarded, &c., with penalties for any failure. A penalty of $500 is prescribed against any person who shall navigate a steam vessel without complying with the terms of the law, and a similar fine is prescribed for violation of any provision not otherwise specially provided for, one-half in each case to go to the informer. Since the enactment of this law the steam-boat men have made several efforts to have the informer's moiety repealed. Really, this moiety applies to but few sections of the law, many of the sections providing a specific penalty for their violation. The fact that most of the inspectors are appointed on the petition of steam-boat owners will explain why it is desired to strike out informers' shares. It is the opinion of Government officials that section 4,465, quoted above, prescribing a penalty of $10 for each passenger carried in excess of the number authorized, should be amended so as to give informers a moiety in cases where infraction of the law is followed by conviction. Such a provision, it is thought, would be effectual in preventing the overcrowding of steam vessels, because masters would fear in every passenger an officer.

INDICATIONS OF ENFORCING THE LAW.

The movement of Inspector Low on Sunday last against certain boats in New-York harbor has attracted the attention of the Treasury Department, and it is probable some aggressive movements, more positive in character than that of Inspector Low, will be directed from Washington. The movement against the Rockaway steamers is regarded by officials here as having been commenced at the wrong end—as a deliberate punishment of innocent people to the end that steam-boat owners and masters might be saved from pains and penalties imposed by the law they have been continuously and with impunity violating. What is required to compel steam-boat masters to observe the law is a few vigorous prosecutions, and it is very likely Mr. Low will be called upon to make them. This district is the largest in the United States. All the waters of the Atlantic coast, rivers, and tributaries between Passamaquoddy Bay and Cape Charles are under Mr. Low's immediate jurisdiction, "and there has never been a single prosecution in that district for violation of the law" was the significant remark of a Treasury official to your correspondent as he described its boundaries.

ARREST OF ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

BREAKING UP THE LEE COUNTY, VA., DISTILLERIES—CAPTURE OF SIX OFFENDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A letter from Abingdon, Va., reports the following:

Major Jacob Wagner and Deputy Marshal W. O. Austin, with a strong posse, have just arrived in this place in charge of six prisoners, arrested near Cumberland Gap, in Lee County, on the night of the 17th inst. The parties are charged with illicit distilling and other violations of the revenue laws; also with breaking jail in Jonesville, Lee County, last April, where they were confined, some being among those released, and some belonging to the rescuing party. Their arrest was attended with considerable difficulty, as it was almost impossible to enter their section with a large force without being observed and giving the alarm, and thus enabling the culprits to secrete themselves in the mountains, while a small force would have been whipped out. The advance of the force was therefore effected by night marches, and by a circuitous route, and the parties were all found in their beds. The west end of Lee County, Va., is a narrow strip of very mountainous country, running west of Cumberland Gap, between the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and has long been a resort for a desperate and lawless class of men, affording them ready access to the adjoining States in case of pursuit by officers. About the period of the ripening of the corn crop last Fall this section was a nest of illicit distillers, and their establishments, some of them of considerable capacity, were operated openly. By a series of well-directed raids during the Winter they were broken up, and now the local officers report that there is not a distillery in Lee County, and the wholesale liquor dealers in the cities are at last enjoying the patronage of a section which has long been closed to them, for the illicit producers could always undersell them. During the present month eleven prisoners have been brought from Lee and the adjoining county, Scott, by the officers named, and no effort will be relaxed until the last offender is brought to justice. To avoid being "bushwhacked" the arresting force always went well armed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The following statement of the imports and exports of merchandise into and from the several ports of the United States during the month ending July 31, 1875, is furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Customs District.	Imports, (specie values.)	Domestic exports, (currency values, except exports from Pacific Coast, which are in specie.)	Foreign exports, (specie values.)
Alexandria, Va.	$6,089	......	......
Aroostook, Me.	502	......	......
Baltimore, Md.	3,503,856	$2,390,048	$11,691
Bangor, Me.	18,731	25,331	......
Bath, Me.	1,495	3,464	......
Beaufort, N. C.	642	......	......
Beaufort, S. C.	2,271	29,675	......
Belfast, Me.	2,602	......	......
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	3,576,114	3,259,409	86,957
Brazos de Santiago, Texas	91,193	88,131	55,648
Brunswick, Ga.	......	41,239	......
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	242,562	44,427	205
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	28,123	183,858	4,349
Castine, Me.	948	......	......
Champlain, N. Y.	204,439	166,614	......
Charleston, S. C.	10,437	154,149	......
Chicago, Ill.	37,126	828,963	7,725
Cuyahoga, Ohio	14,216	151,136	......
Delaware, Del.	......	5,329	......
Detroit, Mich.	91,823	113,871	18,545
Duluth, Minn.	1,399	218,437	73
Dunkirk, N. Y.	5,211	......	......
Erie, Penn.	493	1,034	......
Fairfield, Conn.	1,175	252	......
Fernandina, Fla.	......	20,360	......
Galveston, Texas	101,965	329,943	44,364
Genesee, N. Y.	23,771	104,197	365
Georgetown, D. C.	874	......	......
Gloucester, Mass.	19,453	......	273
Huron, Mich.	51,195	429,887	153
Key West, Fla.	39,145	54,485	......
Machias, Me.	......	4,074	......
Marblehead, Mass.	1,159	......	......
Miami, Ohio	1,122	224,451	......
Milwaukee, Wis.	5,236	819,363	......
Minnesota, Minn.	47,154	111,091	1,610
Mobile, Ala.	25,837	9,746	......
Montana and Idaho	49,678	......	35,133
Newark, N. J.	1,842	2,740	......
New-Bedford, Mass.	933	5,305	......
Newburyport, Mass.	43,609	514	......
New-Haven, Conn.	102,521	6,760	......
New-London, Conn.	56,484	10,204	1,174
New-Orleans, La.	790,065	1,668,540	10,151
Newport, R. I.	133	......	......
New-York, N. Y.	26,189,364	23,671,774	764,705
Niagara, N. Y.	271,462	26,534	12,851
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	3,829	18,403	......
Oswegatchie, N. Y.	68,474	68,524	......
Oswego, N. Y.	360,605	214,108	......
Pamlico, N. C.	806	2,372	......
Passamaquoddy, Me.	63,619	71,778	244
Pearl River, Miss.	......	46,282	......
Pensacola, Fla.	4,024	177,520	......
Perth Amboy, N. J.	550	......	......
Philadelphia, Penn.	2,055,994	3,039,252	30
Portland and Falmouth, Me.	104,935	132,866	21,976
Portsmouth, N. H.	12,414	......	......
Providence, R. I.	12,782	2,050	......
Puget's Sound, W.T.	4,206	55,091	......
Richmond, Va.	5,381	499,554	......
Salem and Beverly, Mass.	11,324	6,336	......
Saluria, Texas	3,312	33,354	151
San Diego, Cal.	843	15,738	......
Sandusky, Ohio	1,170	9,601	......
San Francisco, Cal.	2,510,084	1,514,890	101,268
Savannah, Ga.	301	65,662	......
St. Marys, Ga.	......	14,560	......
Superior, Mich.	1,740	......	......
Vermont, Vt.	307,003	......	......
Waldoboro, Me.	360	......	......
Willamette, Oregon	88,527	70,937	......
Wilmington, N. C.	......	217,147	......
Wiscasset, Me.	210	4,272	......
Total for July, 1875	$41,286,391	$41,485,177	$1,179,838
Total for July, 1874	47,162,476	40,967,184	1,143,948
Seven months ended July 31, 1875	316,104,793	322,838,872	7,929,803
Seven months ended July 31, 1874	351,136,903	376,943,366	9,679,513
Specie and bullion for July, 1875	1,126,640	6,112,611	289,904
Specie and bullion for July, 1874	1,296,142	3,777,366	299,679
Specie and bullion seven months ended July 31, 1875	13,403,261	55,917,999	6,669,862
Specie and bullion seven months ended July 31, 1874	7,922,350	36,270,618	4,589,306

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, GOLD VALUES.

Month ended July, 1875	$37,383,711
Month ended July, 1874	37,411,576
Seven months ended July, 1875	283,661,063
Seven months ended July, 1874	338,334,715

NOTE.—Returns for July have not been received from Corpus Christie, Texas; Michigan; Oregon, Oregon; Pass del Norte, Texas, &c.; Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Teche, La.; Vermont, Vt.; Willamette, Oregon.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE TRIP.

Eleven hundred and thirty-nine of the sick children of the destitute, together with their mothers or nurses, were taken on a delightful and healthful voyage up the Hudson River yesterday on board of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, under the patronage of members of the Gold Exchange, who donated $258 03 through E. T. Bragan, Vice President of the Exchange. Those who were seriously ill, and in fact all who were in want of a physician's care, were attended to by Drs. Thurman, Jouy, of Washington, D. C., and Phillips. Many of the grown-up people on board were suffering quite as much as were their children. Several fathers, (whose wives were unable to come from long indisposition,) came on the barge at Christopher street bringing with them babies who looked puny and sickly. More children were brought in carriages than there had been on any other day since the first excursion of the season took place. Mr. Wiswall was assisted in the management by Mr. Henry King. The Singer Manufacturing Company, Inslee A. Hopper, President, has contributed sufficient funds to pay for next Saturday's trip. The public are earnestly requested to forward subscriptions—any amount will be welcome—to Mr. William H. Guion, No. 63 Wall street, or Rev. Alvah Wiswall, No. 52 Varick street.

THE ALDERMEN.

VARIOUS TOPICS BEFORE THE BOARD

THE CROTON-WATER JOB PRESSED—ANOTHER COMMUNICATION FROM FITZ JOHN PORTER—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO EULOGIZE POLICE COMMISSIONER SMITH—THE HARLEM FLATS AGAIN.

The Board of Aldermen held a long session yesterday, the greater portion of which was consumed, as hitherto, in hearing more voluminous communications from Commissioner Fitz John Porter on the necessity of laying new Croton mains, and draining or filling in the Harlem Flats "by days' work." It is estimated that both improvements will cost millions of dollars, and thus make a vast addition to the patronage of Tammany. Immediately after the roll was called, Alderman McCarthy presented a petition signed by a number of residents in the upper portion of the City calling for an increased supply of water. It was referred to the Committee on Public Works. Alderman Gross then offered the following resolution, remarking that he had not consulted any one about it, and that it was the result of his own mature reflection:

Resolved, That the counsel to the Corporation be and he is herewith requested and directed to inform the board at its next meeting as to his interpretation of the following points of the Constitution and of the laws in question:

First—The Constitution of the State, in article 3, section 18, providing that no legislative act shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad, except upon the conditions that the consent of the owners of one-half of the value of the property bounded on and the consent also of the local authorities having control of that portion of the street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained. The question arises whether the working of this provision in the organic act of this State does not make itself evident and logical that the route or routes of the railway or railways should be located; first before the Common Council can intelligently and conscientiously discharge the duty imposed on them by the Constitution aforesaid.

Second—Article 3, section 18, of the Constitution being virtually an injunction on the State Legislature, to be dissolved only on the conditions of previous compliance with the directions therein contained, the further question arises: Whether the board would not violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution by giving a *carte blanche* to the commission created by act of the Legislature in reference to the location of such railway or railways.

Third—Whether the Commissioners of Rapid Transit do not labor under a mistake in speaking of a decree for an unembarrassed use of the full time allowed them to determine and fix the route, &c., as well as of an exercise of discretion conferred on them by the Legislature, &c., previous to the strict compliance with the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution in article 3, section 18, without which the act chapter 606, Laws of 1875, would be rendered unconstitutional, and the Legislature be without authority to confer any discretionary powers on the commission.

Fourth—Whether this Common Council would not commit a serious mistake if, owing to the peculiar interlarding of a constitutional provision among provisions created by the Legislature, as seen in section 4 of chapter 606, Laws of 1875, they would likewise take the view of the Commissioners, as apparent from their preamble and resolutions submitted to this board, and thereby overlook the injunction placed on them all—Legislature, commission, and Common Council—by the Constitution of the State.

Fifth—Whether the wording in article 3, section 18 of the Constitution, "that the consent of the owners," and the consent also of the local authorities, &c., under a strict construction, does not imply not only the streets and highways, but also if the names of the respective owners should not be submitted to the Common Council in asking their consent to the use of said streets and highways, for although the legislative act seemingly is giving instruction and direction to the Common Council, it is in reality the Constitution that does it. In compliance with the constitutional provisions in the premises, should it not precede all other action, as on it the power of the Legislature to pass such an act is depending?

Sixth—If the Common Council adopt the preamble and resolutions submitted by the Commissioners of Rapid Transit, do they not thereby forego all right to objections or exceptions to and from the prospective decisions of said commission, and thereby unduly surrender a trust and duty imposed on the Common Council by the Constitution and the law?

Alderman Blessing thought there was no occasion for asking the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on the law, as it was perfectly plain. Alderman Purroy, however, hoped that the matter would be laid over, and he moved that a special meeting be held to-morrow, when it could be brought up. The motion was carried.

The following communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter in relation to the water-supply:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROOM NO. 19 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1875.

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your resolutions of 19th inst., requiring me to report to you answers to certain questions in relation to the measures necessary to increase the head or delivery of Croton water, the present condition of the aqueduct, the character and form of construction of the receiving reservoir in Westchester County, and the original cost of the works connected with the water-supply, and the amounts expended upon them during the last ten years. In reply I respectfully submit the following:

First—What means are necessary to secure a proper head of water, which will insure its delivery to consumers in such quantities as they have a right to receive, and for which they are taxed?

In answer to this I would say that the consumers are getting the amount of water for which they pay, but in many instances not at the proper elevation, the head being reduced by the necessity of passing the larger volume of water consumed through small pipes. The capacity of the pipes for distribution leading from the reservoirs is no larger than the capacity of the aqueduct. The water runs through the aqueduct with equal velocity night and day, but the consumption occurs mainly between the hours of 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.; the water consumed must be forced through the distributing pipes during these hours, requiring nearly double the velocity of the flow in the aqueduct, and reducing the volume of water in the distributing reservoirs, and consequently the head or force. This is illustrated by the fact that at night and on Sundays, when the draught is small, water is obtained on the upper floors of houses where it does not reach during day-time on working days. The remedy for this is more large mains. The present system of distribution was adopted when a much smaller quantity of water was consumed, when manufactories and steam-engines did not exist in every other building in the lower part of the City. At the High Bridge a reservoir has been constructed, and a tower, containing a tank, for supplying water on the higher grounds of the island. This reservoir and tank are now filled by pumping from the aqueduct. This supply is dependent upon one engine, and another should be put up as soon as practicable, to avoid stoppage of the supply in case of accident to the present engine, now running night and day.

Second—What is the present actual condition of the Croton Aqueduct, as verified by the certificate of the engineers in charge of the line of the works?

The present condition of the Croton Aqueduct is, in general, good, and it has delivered an uninterrupted supply during the last year, except ten days in December last, when the supply was shut off to make connections with the new line of pipes laid to take the place of the aqueduct between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, removed by order of the Legislature to reduce the grades of the streets crossing that section. The aqueduct is patrolled daily, the culverts, bridges, and embankments carefully examined and kept in repair. An engineer is kept on the line to supervise this work, and his certificate of its present condition is hereto annexed.

Third—What is the character and form of construction of the receiving reservoir in Westchester County? Has it ever been cleansed or purified, and does its construction admit of being cleansed without shutting off the water?

The lower reservoir, or Croton Lake, is formed by a dam of earth and stone across the river below the entrance of the aqueduct. The weir of the dam is forty feet above the low-water level and fifty-five feet above the bed of the river. The width of the masonry at the low-water line is sixty-one feet. The lower face of the masonry is curved; the rear vertical. Above the masonry an embankment of earth is filled in, with a slope of one to five on the up-stream face. This dam sets the water of the river back five miles, and forms a reservoir of 400 acres, which acts as a settling basin. The water is let into the aqueduct from near the surface of the lake. It is purified by passing for five miles through this lake, thus allowing impurities to settle. A waste culvert is built through the dam, with suitable iron gates to draw off the water, but it cannot be drawn out of the lake without stopping the supply in the aqueduct, or necessitating the erection of pumps to supply the aqueduct while the water is so drawn down. This has never been deemed necessary or advisable since its construction, as with each heavy rain the large body of water coming down the Croton River entirely changes the water in the lake. During the last three weeks the water in this lake has been changed eight times by the late rains in the Croton Valley, the surplus water wasting over the dam. The water on the 14th inst. passed over the dam at a depth of sixty inches.

Fourth—What was the original cost of the works for water supply, and what has been the amount expended upon the works during the last ten years?

The total amount expended for works, structures, &c., connected with the water supply, including maintenance and repairs, to Jan. 1, 1865, was $20,030,221 93. The amounts expended since that time are as follows:

In 1865	$224,837 27	In 1872	$2,829,704 58
In 1866	442,628 05	In 1873	2,424,926 34
In 1867	581,794 80	In 1874	1,547,390 04
In 1868	726,437 40	To Aug. 1, 1875	412,546 95
In 1869	832,357 48	Total	12,528,710 99
In 1870	1,095,433 34		
In 1871	1,411,154 74		
Total cost to Aug. 1, 1875			$32,558,932 92

From this amount it is but just to deduct expenditures rendered necessary, not for any improvement of the aqueduct or water supply, but in obedience to acts of the Legislature, and for the benefit of property adjoining the aqueduct, as follows:

For removal of aqueduct and substitution of iron pipes south of Ninety-second street, under chapter 531, Laws of 1865, and between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, under chapter 230, Laws of 1870, $3,726,810 88; leaving the actual expenditures for constructions for water supply since Jan. 1, 1865, $8,802,400 11, and the total expenditure since beginning, $28,832,622 04.

The annexed tabular statement shows the yearly revenue derived by the City from Croton water since its introduction, amounting in the aggregate to $25,306,168 51, or within $3,516,453 53 of the entire expenditure on the works.

This is irrespective of the benefits which the City receives in its control and distribution of so large a supply of pure and wholesome water, and the supply to its many public buildings and institutions, from which no revenue is received. Very respectfully,

FITZ JOHN PORTER, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Aug. 21, 1875.

I hereby certify that I have been for the past sixteen years, and still am, engineer in charge of the line of the Croton Aqueduct from Croton Dam to the reservoirs in the City of New-York; that the entire line is carefully watched and patrolled daily; and that I am constantly going over it in person and with an adequate force of men, making repairs of drains, culverts, protection walls, embankments, and all details necessary for the protection of the work; that the aqueduct is now in as good condition as during any previous year that I have been in charge.

BENJAMIN S. CHURCH.

Alderman Seery moved that the communication be attached to the general order authorizing the laying of new Croton mains, and that both be called up for action at the special meeting to-morrow. The motion was adopted.

A petition was presented in behalf of Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, requesting the board to establish a free public hall, "in which political questions and matters interesting to a free people could be discussed." It was referred to the Committee on Arts, Science, and Education.

Alderman Blessing submitted a series of resolutions reciting that Gen. Smith, of the Police Board, had manifested marked executive ability in the Police Department and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the same; that he had applied himself with diligence and determination to eradicate "the vices, evils, and rascalities which now infest the department," and that he had earned for himself the respect and esteem of all good citizens, and the approbation of the Common Council. Few members of the board were aware of the character of the resolutions until they were presented, and it seemed to take many of them by surprise. Alderman Simonson asked if it was competent to offer such resolutions, and the President replied in the affirmative. Alderman Gilon said he believed that Commissioner Voorhis was equally entitled to the compliments paid to Commissioner Smith.

Alderman Simonson—I move that Commissioner Disbecker be included.

Alderman Reilly—This board certainly cannot include Disbecker.

Alderman Morris moved to place the resolutions on file. He said that Commissioner Smith had done no more than his duty according to his oath of office.

Alderman Blessing—I have nothing against Mr. Voorhis personally, except that he has not had backbone like Commissioner Smith, and has done nothing to justify our thanks.

Alderman Morris—Mr. Voorhis has done more in one month than Gen. Smith has in four.

Alderman Blessing—You are stultifying yourself.

Alderman Morris—I am not. I ask no favors from anybody. I do not go to Commissioners and say, "If you don't find places for me, I'll introduce resolutions in the Common Council to investigate your department."

Alderman Blessing—I don't believe anything of the kind has been done, and the gentleman can't prove it.

Alderman Simonson—I move we refer the whole matter to the committee on buncombe. [Laughter.]

The motion to include Commissioner Voorhis was lost, and the motion to place the resolutions on file was carried, only four of the Tammany members voting in the negative—Messrs. Reilly, Seery, Blessing, and McCarthy.

A resolution prepared by Alderman Billings, who was absent, requesting the Governor to have the Militia of this City reduced to two brigades of four effective regiments each, and the cavalry and artillery in proportion, was read by the Clerk and referred to a committee.

A communication was received from the Controller reciting that the East River Bridge Company had made a requisition upon him for $500,000, under the authority of the law of 1875, and that on examining the law he did not think that he had power to issue bonds for the amount authorized by the act, without the consent of the Common Council; an ordinance appended to the communication, giving the necessary authority, was laid over.

A communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter stating that as the general order for filling in the Harlem Flats "by days' work" could not be passed, he had acted under authority of the laws of 1871, and the orders of the Board of Health, and advertised for proposals to drain the lots; that the proposals were opened July 19, and the contracts sent to the Controller on July 22, to have the sureties on each approved; that on Aug. 19 the Controller returned the contracts without approving of the sureties, and with them a copy of an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, saying that no assessment for filling in lands would be valid without the consent of the Common Council; that he (Commissioner Porter) replied to the Controller on Aug. 24, stating it was impossible to drain the lands without doing some filling; that he had a right to drain the lands under the law of 1871. The communication closed by asking the board to give the Commissioner power to go on with the work. It was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Alderman Guntzer submitted an ordinance prohibiting organ-grinding after 10 o'clock at night, and this was also laid over.

Alderman Gilon offered a resolution authorizing the North Shore Company to establish a ferry from this City to Stapleton, Staten Island. It was ordered to be printed. The Board then adjourned.

A CASE FOR EXPLANATION.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

An opportunity is presented the *Evening Journal* to correct its misrepresentations of Gov. Tilden in relation to the Willard Johnson contract.—*Argus.*

The Canal Investigating Commission have presented a report to Gov. Tilden on Willard Johnson's notorious West Troy contract, and in view of it the *Argus* makes the remark above quoted. For answer we have to remark that there is nothing in the report, not so much as a word or a figure, that shows or tends to show that this paper has been guilty of "misrepresentations of Gov. Tilden in relation to the Willard Johnson contract." Summarizing the salient features of the report, the *Argus* states, in its editorial comments upon it, that the West Troy work was not properly let; that Willard Johnson's straw man Boomer was not the lowest bidder; that the amount paid to the contractor has been double the amount actually included under the original agreement with the State. These are the essential findings of the Executive Commission, and are in entire harmony with all that we have ever said in regard to this particular contract. On what ground, then, does the *Argus* charge us with misrepresenting Gov. Tilden in this matter?

To be sure, we have on several occasions of late called attention to one little circumstance connected with Willard Johnson's West Troy contract which is not alluded to in the report of the commission. It is a significant little circumstance—so significant, in fact, that we are sorry that the report of the commission leaves it still unexplained. Had Samuel J. Tilden been called as a witness while the Willard Johnson West Troy contract was before the Executive Commission, he might have explained the little circumstance to the satisfaction of all parties. But it would seem that he wasn't called. Let us, therefore, state this little circumstance once more. In his special Message in regard to canal matters, Gov. Tilden was at pains to point out with perfect plainness the peculiar tactics employed by the Canal Ring in conducting their raids upon the public treasury. After explaining what an "unbalanced bid," so called, really was, and thoroughly showing up the viciousness of the prevailing system, he proceeded to name ten "shocking examples" of the grievous evil against which his Message was aimed. One of these shocking examples was Willard Johnson's West Troy contract, and in regard to it and its nine black fellows, the Governor commented:

"These show that the State has already paid nearly four times the amount which was involved by the terms of the contracts, and though this excess amounts to more than $1,000,000, some of the expenditures are still going on with no prospect of completion. It also appears that of the expenditures of $1,560,769 84, only $424,735 90, less than one-third, was submitted to a public letting. By manœuvres of this character the costs of public works are run up to extravagant sums. Appropriations are absorbed, deficiencies are created to be paid by new appropriations, and the people are loaded down with taxes."

The Governor held up the ten contracts for the condemnation of all good citizens early in March. A few weeks later the Legislature passed an act authorizing a tax of one-fifth of a mill for the payment of the awards of the Canal Appraisers and other canal officials, which had only to become a law to enable Willard Johnson to get $55,230 92 on one of the ten shocking examples held up by the Governor. The Governor did allow the act to become a law, although he was perfectly well aware that in so doing he was permitting Hon. Willard Johnson, a prominent Democratic Assemblyman and party leader, to pocket that large amount on a contract which, having been awarded at $37,871, had cost the State—at the time he held it up as one of his ten shocking examples—no less than $110,320 13.

This is the plain unvarnished record. "We state but the facts," and make no "misrepresentation" of Gov. Tilden in relation to this particular contract. His Excellency had it in his power to go before the commission and explain whether he had acquiesced in the payment of $55,000, which he knew to be a steal, or whether his canal Message was in error in holding up the West Troy contract of Hon. Willard Johnson as a shocking example of knavish cunning and rascality. Why was it that he chose to remain silent—is Willard Johnson another of his "honest citizens?"

THE ANTI-CUSTOM-HOUSE REPUBLICANS.

The Anti-Custom-house Republican Central Committee met last evening at No. 1,266 Broadway, S. N. Lecomte in the chair. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers for the organization: President, S. N. Lecomte; First Vice President, T. A. Bush; Second Vice President, T. B. Miller; Recording Secretary, Henry C. Atwood; Corresponding Secretary, Augustus T. Bishop; Treasurer, George W. Rose, and Sergeant at Arms, John E. Marrin. The report was unanimously adopted. After brief addresses of thanks from the elected officers a committee of one from each Assembly district and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was appointed as an Executive Committee.

A CHANNEL TEMPORARILY CLOSED.

A communication has been addressed to George W. Blunt, Commissioner of Pilots, by Gen. Newton, requesting him to notify the public that on and after this date, for the purpose of removing the reef off One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, in the lower Harlem River, the East Channel at that point will be obstructed by the chain cables of the steam drilling scow, and that all vessels must take the West Channel. The communication also states that when the red flag is hoisted, vessels should keep carefully in the West Channel to avoid fouling with the wires connecting with the charges of nitro-glycerine. Passing the scow the steamers should slow and avoid making heavy waves, for in that shoal water breakages of machinery and stoppage of work would result.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE

FROM THE REVOLUTION DOWN.

COLONIAL POSTAL LEADERS—FIRST ANTI-BRITISH POST OFFICES—COLONIAL GENERAL POST OFFICE—SEBASTIAN BANMAN THE FIRST NEW-YORK POSTMASTER—CURIOUS LETTER FROM MONROE.

The progress of postal affairs during the overturn of revolution was fitful and unsatisfactory. Of course the colonists could not trust their correspondence to the Parliamentary officers and mails, and were compelled to depend on private messengers. The active Committees of Safety soon established something like regular transmission, and the Provincial and Continental Congresses combined to set up a regular postal system—the germ of the system now in operation. The following data in chronological order will show its growth, independent of the British Government:

1775—May 3.—The New-York Committee of Safety writes that Ebenezer Hazard undertakes to receive and forward letters from this City—New-York.

1775—May 8.—The New-York Committee of Safety to the Hartford Committee:

"We have the pleasure to acquaint the public that a constitutional Post Office is now rising on the ruins of the Parliamentary one, which is just expiring in convulsions. Mr. William Goddard, encouraged by the friends of liberty in New-York, hath engaged a faithful rider to proceed from Mr. John Holt's office on Thursday next with the Eastern mails for Philadelphia and the colonies southward."

Notice was given in Holt's paper (the New-York *Journal*) as follows:

"A constitutional Post Office is now kept at Holt's printing office, in Water street, near the Coffee-house, in New-York, where letters are received and carefully dispatched by riders who may be depended upon for the faithful performance of duty and execution of the most important trusts that business may require, as none but men of property and approved character will be employed. The posts for Philadelphia and the south-western colonies set out about 8 o'clock every Monday and Thursday morning; proceed that day through the towns of Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Woodbridge, Piscataway, and Brunswick to Princeton, where they meet and exchange mails with the posts from Philadelphia, who pass through Frankford, Bristol, Trenton, and Maidenhead. These posts return with the mails the next day to the above office in New-York, and to Mr. Bradford's at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, from whence other posts set out for the westward and eastward at the usual times. The rates of postage for the present are the same that they used to be under the unconstitutional Post Office, and accounts are carefully kept of receipts and expenses."

John Holt was a Virginian—a printer at Williamsburg, and Mayor of that city. Lord Dunmore broke up his printing office. He had before that been employed in New-York on the *Gazette* and the *Post Boy*, papers published by James Parker. Holt established the New-York *Journal*, and when the British troops took possession of the City he continued his paper at Esopus and Poughkeepsie.

It is a little singular that the originators of our Post Office—Franklin, Goddard, Holt, and Hazard—and its present illustrious occupant, were editors and printers.

Goddard established three Post Offices in Massachusetts, two in Rhode Island, seven in Connecticut, the New-York City office, six in New-Jersey, two in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, two in Maryland, and six in Virginia. Among his Postmasters were Isaiah Thomas at Worcester and William Bradford at Philadelphia. Mr. Goddard was a native of New-London, Conn., and born in 1746. He seems to have been an enterprising journalist. In 1762 he began the Providence *Gazette*; in 1766 the *Commercial Chronicle* at Philadelphia; in 1775 Franklin appointed him Controller of the Post Office; a few years after he was publishing the *Maryland Journal*; finally retired to Rhode Island, and died at Providence on Dec. 23, 1817. He was ambitious to succeed Franklin as Postmaster General.

1775—May 13.—The Massachusetts Provincial Congress established fifteen or twenty Post Offices, and prescribed the following rates of postage in lawful money of the colony: Not over 60 miles, 5½d.; 60 to 100, 8d.; 100 to 200, 10½d.; 200 to 300, 12d., and so up to 900 and 1,000 miles for 2s. 8d. Rhode Island adopted the rates the next month.

1775—May 27.—The Continental Congress appointed Franklin Lynch, Lee S. Adams, and Philip Livingston a committee on the establishment of a Post Office for the colonies. On the 26th of July this committee reported that a Postmaster General should be appointed, to hold his office in Philadelphia, and be allowed $1,000 per annum and $340 for a Secretary and Controller, said Postmaster General to have power to appoint such and so many deputies as to him may seem proper. That posts be established from Falmouth, in New-England, to Savannah, in Georgia, with cross posts as he may think fit. That the rates of postage be twenty per cent. less than those fixed by Parliament. The report was adopted, and Benjamin Franklin was unanimously chosen Postmaster General.

1775—July 26.—The New-York Congress voted that Ebenezer Hazard be recognized as the most fit and proper person to keep the Post Office in New-York. Holt got 6 votes to 12 for Hazard.

1775—Dec. 25.—Francis Dashwood, Secretary of the British Post Office, writes from the "General Post Office" that:

"The Provincial Convention at Annapolis, having resolved that no Parliamentary posts should pass, and having taken his Majesty's mails from the Post Office at Baltimore, &c., and, whereas, the committee at Philadelphia has taken possession of mails and opened letters to the great hurt of individuals, notice is hereby given to the public that the Deputy Postmaster General is obliged for the present to stop all posts. Letters hereafter arriving by packets will be kept on board and advertised, and delivered only in person or on written order."

This appears to have been the close of British effort to sustain a royal Post Office, and their communication was thenceforth almost entirely by their armies or by sea.

Little more is heard of the New-York Post Office, for the reason that late in 1775 the British took possession of the City and kept it until the 25th of November, 1783. In November, 1776, Richard Bache was appointed Postmaster General by the Continental Congress in place of Benjamin Franklin, who was absent as the agent of the colonies in England. Bache was Franklin's son-in-law. In the same month Ebenezer Hazard petitioned the Congress for compensation while Postmaster at New-York. On the 28th January, 1782, Hazard was appointed Postmaster General. He was a native of Philadelphia, a graduate of Princeton, a bookseller in New-York before the Revolution, and was an active patriot.

Only three days after the departure of the British troops the New-York Post Office was opened at No. 38 Smith street, in the house formerly Judge Horsmanden's. The notice is signed "William Bedlow, Dep. P. M." The Bedlows appear to have been ship-builders. This one (the Postmaster) was married to Catherine, daughter of the rich and influential Col. Henry Rutgers, head of the great family of that name. In 1789 Bedlow kept the Post Office at No. 8 Wall street. He was out of office before the close of the year.

Samuel Osgood was the first Postmaster General under the Federal Government. He had been one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, which commission was abandoned at the time, and Alexander Hamilton was made Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Osgood lived in Cherry street, near Franklin square, near where the Government revenue offices were situated. In 1792 Timothy Pickering was made Postmaster General, salary $2,000, with Prosper Wetmore for assistant, at $1,000. In 1803, Osgood was appointed Naval Officer, (John Lamb was Collector,) holding the place until 1815, when it was offered to John Ferguson. But a little before Mr. Ferguson had been appointed Mayor of New-York in place of De Witt Clinton, removed through the efforts of the Tammany "Buck-tails." President Jefferson requested Ferguson to decide which office he would take; he chose the Naval Office.

The first Postmaster of New-York, under the Federal Government, was Sebastian Bauman, a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and a brave officer during the war. He was a German, or of German descent. After the war he became Colonel of the Third Artillery, and was a member of the Cincinnati. Bauman was a large dealer in real estate in this City and State, especially at the sales of confiscated estates. He died intestate Oct. 19, 1803, leaving four daughters, one a minor, of whom John Swartwout, the famous Tammany leader, was guardian; two married to Adam J. and William Dall, and one married to Rev. Peter Lowe, of Ulster County. When appointed Postmaster Bauman resided and sold groceries at No. 62 Broadway, and there for a time the Post Office was located. In 1791 2 the Post Office was at No. 51 Wall street; in 1793 at the corner of Wall and Smith (South William;) in 1795 it was at No. 30 Wall street; in 1800 it was at No. 29 William street, where it remained after Bauman's death. He was Postmaster about fourteen years.

Josias, or Josiah Ten Eyck succeeded to the Post Office upon Bauman's death, until the appointment of Theodorus Bailey, on Jan. 2, 1804. Ten Eyck is recorded as an accountant, at No. 36 Broad street. He died in 1805 or 1806. Whether he was commissioned as Postmaster does not appear. Probably he was a clerk under Bauman. His term of office was about twelve weeks.

At the time of Bauman's appointment the Post Office was not much of a power, politically or otherwise. It had considerably increased since the period of Franklin's administration, as may be seen by the philosopher's account book preserved in the Department at Washington. Franklin's first entry as Postmaster General is dated Nov. 17, 1776, and that little half-bound three-quire (less than 300 pages) contained all the needful entries for nearly two years. The first year of postal operations under the present Government (1790) shows that the whole service was comprised in twelve contracts, and consisted of a line of posts from Wiscassett to Savannah, with branches to Providence and Newport, Norwich, New-London, Middletown, Pittsburg, Dover, Easton, Annapolis, Norfolk, and Richmond, upon no portion of which was the mail sent oftener than tri-weekly, and on much of it but once in two weeks. Between Philadelphia and Pittsburg a complete tour was performed once in twenty days. The annual cost of the service was $22,702; the number of Post Offices was 75; the length of routes, 1,875 miles; total revenue of the Department, $37,935; expenditures, $32,140.

Theodorus Bailey was appointed by Gideon Granger, Jefferson's Postmaster General, on the 2d of January, 1802. Bailey was from up the river, was born in 1752, admitted attorney in 1783, and was elected to Congress in 1792, again in 1794, and a third time in 1798, from the Fifth District, then Dutchess County. In 1803 he was appointed Senator from this State, but resigned when appointed Postmaster. Gen. Bailey moved into the City and into the house No. 29 William street, corner of Garden street, (Exchange place,) where Bauman had left the Post Office. It was an old-fashioned structure, about 30 feet front, with a door in the middle, and a large window on either side; the house was two-stories high, with a steep roof and a single dormer window. The Post Office was all in a room 12 by 15 feet, in the single window of which was, for the first time, square wooden letter boxes, a hundred and forty-four in all. Gen. Bailey with his family lived up stairs, and when dinner time came he closed the Post Office and went to the table.

Before the city had fairly recovered from the war there came the desolation of yellow fever, in 1822. The City proper was deserted and fenced off at Duane street; banks, stores, and all business going across the rural and almost wild district now the Eighth Ward, and forming a new city at Greenwich—then a little village from about Christopher to Bank streets. The Post Office followed the merchants, and was in exile until the frosts of Autumn drove Yellow Jack toward his southern home. Gen. Bailey returned to No. 29 William street, continuing until 1825, when, in compliance with demands for more room, the Government leased what was known as the Academy Building in Garden street. Here a better office was fitted up, and the surprising number of eight clerks employed, one of whom [Charles Forrester] is still at work in the Post Office. Besides these clerks there were six letter-carriers, but none went above Catherine street on the east side or Canal street on the west.

The next removal of the Post Office was into the basement of the new Merchants' Exchange, in Wall street, running through to Garden street, (Exchange place,) the Post Office being on the Garden street side. Two delivery-windows were made and 3,000 letter-boxes put up. The clerks were increased to twenty-two; the letter-carriers to the same number, and their routes extended to Houston and Fourth streets. A clerk was deputed to be cashier, and he was "little Sam Gouverneur," afterward Postmaster. The Post Office was at last one of "the institutions."

Gen. Bailey, who had filled the office to everybody's satisfaction for almost a quarter of a century, died on the 4th September, 1828. His funeral was a wonder of the time—almost the last great turn out of Revolutionary veterans for one of their number. Gen. Bailey lived for some years in a handsome house in Park place, then the most aristocratic part of the City.

Up to this time the New-York Post Office had never been the creature of party. Gen. Jackson was in power, and but for his regard for ex-President Monroe, who was living, would have "Jacksonized" it soon enough. As it was he appointed the little cashier, Samuel L. Gouverneur, who was Mr. Monroe's son-in-law. There is a curious story connected with this appointment that was thus told at the time in *Niles' Register*:

"On the decease of the late Gen. Bailey, Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States, was imprudently named in some of the New-York papers as to be a candidate for Postmaster of New-York. The *Mercantile Advertiser* says: 'So much has been said respecting Mr. Monroe in connection with this subject, that a friend of his has assumed the responsibility of violating a private letter to express his sentiments on the subject: "As to my accepting the appointment, it is impossible; not on account of the grade of the office, for I have accepted that of magistrate of this county [meaning Loudon County, Va.,] and acted in some instances; nor would I refuse to accept any trust in which I could render any essential service to the country. But I act upon the consideration that I could accept only with a view to emolument. If a nation is willing that an individual who has served them thus long, and in the offices I have held, should be reduced to want, and I cannot escape that fate by my own means, I am willing to meet it rather than take any office to prevent it. I feel much gratified, however, at the feeling manifested toward me by my fellow-citizens of New-York."'"

The latter part of this letter is a sharp commentary on the proverbial ingratitude of republics. The ex-President died at the Postmaster's house, in this City, on the 4th of July, three years afterward.

The Post Office worked smoothly under Mr. Gouverneur until about 1834-5, when there came the most arrogant demand from the Southern States to exclude Abolitionist papers from the mails. Gouverneur wrote to Amos Kendall, then Postmaster General, for advice, and the reply came, dated Sept. 22, 1835, in these words:

"After mature consideration of the subject, and seeking the best advice within my reach, I am confirmed in the opinion that the Postmaster General has no legal authority, by any order or regulation of his department, to exclude from the mails any species of magazines, newspapers, or pamphlets. Such a power vested in the head of this department would be fearfully dangerous, and has been properly withheld. * * * I have no hesitation in saying that I am deterred from giving any order to exclude the whole series of Abolition publications from the Southern mails only by a want of legal power. * * * We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the former be perverted to destroy the latter, it is patriotism to disregard them.' Atrocious sentiments, but characteristic of the man.

Mr. Gouverneur served until 1836, and went out under a cloud. His accounts were short. The only notice that appears is a motion in the United States Court, in November, 1838, calling for a movement in the case of the United States vs. Samuel L. Gouverneur for $100,000, due as Postmaster. William M. Price (who fell under the same charge when District Attorney) was Gouverneur's attorney. He said the Government really owed the Postmaster.

The great fire of 1835 destroyed the Exchange and the Post Office, and its next location was in the Rotunda in the park. Here Jonathan I. Coddington, an eminent merchant of Democratic soundness, followed Gouverneur and remained in office until the Harrison Administration came into power. Even then Harrison kept Mr. Coddington, but when Tyler came in he appointed John Lorimer Graham, a lawyer, in Coddington's place. Mr. Coddington was a thoroughly honest man, and refused to run the office in the special interest of any party, offending his political friends by refusing to have a party assessment collected from his clerks.

The merchants were put to much inconvenience by the distance of the Post Office from the business centre, and kept up their effort to have it brought down town, until at last the Government agreed to give $300,000 for the Dutch Church. The owners wanted more, and the merchants at once raised the $50,000 needed, and the church was secured in 1844. Early in 1845 the office was located there.

The history of the office from that period is well known. Robert H. Morris, Mayor and Recorder, followed Graham by Polk's appointment. Then came William V. Brady, a Whig, under Taylor. The Pierce Administration put in Isaac V. Fowler, Grand Sachem of Tammany, whose heavy defalcation, flight to South America, and death a few years ago are well known. The party tried to redeem this disgrace by putting in Gen. John A. Dix, who made there, as everywhere, an able and upright officer. William B. Taylor, a veteran of Monroe's time, and long Assistant Postmaster, followed Gen. Dix. Then came Abraham Wakeman, who still lives to testify about head-money. Mr. Lincoln appointed that royal Whig and most worthy citizen, James Kelly, baker. After him came Gen. Patrick H. Jones, now Register, and last, but far from least, Thomas L. James, whose brief but admirable administration impels everybody to say, "Long live the King!"

In another day the historical old church will be left to chance and the rats. In its moldering steeple a hundred years ago Benjamin Franklin arranged his rude instrument and studied his favorite science of electricity. The old steeple had been twice torn by strokes of lightning—in 1732 and 1745—facts which possibly made the philosopher think it a proper place for finding the ways of the subtle fluid. The old bell, presented to the church by Col. Abraham De Peyster, was made in Amsterdam in 1731. When the Post Office took possession the bell was hung in the Ninth Street Church. In 1855 it was removed to the Lafayette Place Church, where it still does duty as a sentinel on the watch-tower of Zion.

YACHTING IN THE SOUND.

There was an interesting yacht race yesterday between the Minnie A., cabin yacht, 30 feet 9 inches, and the P. J. Midgely, open boat, 27 feet, from a stake-boat anchored off Flushing Creek to Stepping-stones buoy and return. The Midgely is owned by Thomas A. Greenen, of Greenpoint, and is a new boat. The Minnie A. is owned by J. Harrington, of Brooklyn, who was the challenging party. The race was for a whip pennant and $250. There was some heavy betting at $50 to $35 on the Midgely. The yachts had a flying start, the Midgely crossing the line at 11:17, and the Minnie A. at 11:30. There was a fine breeze, and the yachts scudded along majestically. It was a close race up to the Stepping-stones, the Midgely leading all the way, and rounding the buoy at 12:15 P. M. Shortly after coming round the buoy the Midgely snapped her gaff, and the time taken in fishing it gave the Minnie A. the lead on the homestretch. When half-way from home the Midgely fairly flew through the water, and soon came up with the Minnie A. The Midgely then kept the lead and won the race, arriving home at 2:18:43. The Minnie A. stopped on the way home and was not timed. Messrs. C. Monteith and McCandlish were the judges, and were on board the Minnie A. during the contest.

THE HOSPITAL ABUSES.

The investigation into the charges of cruelty and drunkenness made against Mrs. Hardy and other female nurses of the Charity Hospital at Flatbush, by Mrs. Pennington and Miss Graham, will be begun by the Charity Commissioners, at Flatbush, at 11 o'clock to-day. Yesterday Commissioner Norris appeared before Judge McCue and inquired as to the power of the board to compel the attendance of witnesses. Judge McCue replied that the Commissioners have no such power. Commissioner Norris said that he had requested one witness to attend, and the gentleman had refused. He desired to know whether Judge McCue would issue subpœnas. His Honor replied that he could not. Commissioner Norris then wrote letters to Detective Charles Frost, Mrs. Pennington, and Miss Graham, requesting their attendance at the investigation to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT SESSIONS.

INTERESTING OPINIONS IN THE GENERAL TERM—PENAL ACTIONS AGAINST EXECUTORS.

The Bank of California brought suit against George C. Collins and others, Trustees of "La Abra Silver Mining Company," a corporation created under the laws of this State, to recover a debt due by the company. The suit was brought under an act of the Legislature, giving to creditors of a corporate company a right of action against its Trustees if they fail to file a statement of the company's affairs in the office of the County Clerk annually. While the action was still pending, George C. Collins, one of the defendants, died, and, on motion for that purpose, an order was made at Special Term, severing the action so that it might proceed against his executors. From that order an appeal was taken to the General Term, where a decision has now been rendered reversing it. The opinion of the court is written by Judge Brady, in which he says: "The action is for a penalty. The provisions of the statute by which it is authorized appear to be severely punitive, inflicted on grounds of public policy for the protection of creditors and the prevention of frauds upon the public in respect of the financial condition of such corporations. * * * Actions ex delicto did not survive at common law, (Hambly vs. Trott, Cow, 375.) The right in such cases is based on an injury, ex maleficio, from which the testator derived no advantage to himself, and this is the principle on which his personal representatives are held not answerable. A penal action cannot be supported against an Executor for a penalty forfeited by the testator under a penal statute, and whether this action be regarded as arising ex del cto. or one dependent upon a statute, it does not survive at common law, and cannot be maintained against the Executor of G. C. Collins deceased. It is supposed, however, that the provisions of the Revised Statutes, which are as follows, make a change in the rules of the common law, and give a right of action against the personal representatives of the deceased wrongdoer:

(1.) For wrongs done to the property, rights, or interests of another for which an action might be maintained against the wrong-doer, such action may be brought by the person injured, after his death by his executors or administrators, against such wrong-doer, and after his death against his executors or administrators, in the same manner and with like effect in all respects as action founded upon contracts.

(2.) But the preceding sections shall not extend to actions for slander, for libel, or to actions of assault and battery or false imprisonment, nor to actions on the case for injuries to the person of the plaintiff, or to the person of the testator or intestate of any executor or administrator.

These provisions have been interpreted by a number of decisions, and it has been declared that the language contained in the second section makes the intention of the Legislature manifest that all actions other than those designated in it shall survive, but this construction relates to the class of wrongs done which are embraced within the terms of the first section—that is, 'for wrongs done to the property, rights, or interests of another.' This action is not to redress a wrong either to the property, rights, or interests of the plaintiff. It is not necessary for its maintenance that the creditor should have sustained any injury or damage by violation of the law out of which it springs. It has no relation to the actual loss or injury sustained by the party in whose favor the action is brought, but depends entirely upon the omission to file an annual report in accordance with the requisitions of the statute relating thereto. The omission had no relation to any right, property, or interest of the plaintiff. * * * It was not a wrong done to his property, or rights, or interests, as contradistinguished from those of any other citizen, whether such citizen had or had not a claim against the company. It was in all its elements only an act invoking a penalty for the violation of a duty to the public, and not to any private person—a duty imposed solely and exclusively by statute for the general welfare of the people of the State. The statute, therefore, providing for action which should survive does not, either in its terms or spirit, embrace the plaintiff's demand, and if that be so, the action ceases and the order appealed from was erroneously made and should be reversed."

With the foregoing opinion Judge Daniels concurs, and Presiding Justice Davis dissents, the latter holding that the cause of action is embraced in the provisions of the statute as one that may survive the party. He concludes his dissenting opinion by saying: "It is enough in this case to be able to say that a remedy for the collection of an existing indebtedness is conferred upon the creditors against officers of the corporation, whose negligence is conclusively supposed by the law to be the cause of injury to the rights and interest of the creditors of the company; and it is upon this idea that this personal right of action is given to the creditors. In my judgment the decision of the court below holding that the right of action survived was correct, and should be affirmed."

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Emma B. Brace and others brought suit against Thomas M. Wyatt and others to recover costs incurred in defending suits alleged to have been brought by defendants as the result of a conspiracy to secure title to a piece of property in this City. Plaintiffs allege that as the result of the conspiracy charged, the property was sold under an execution for $98 13, but plaintiffs succeeded in establishing title to it in the Superior Court, and together with the prosecution of which suit they had to defend another suit of foreclosure in order to clear their title. An order of arrest was granted against the defendants, and a motion made to vacate it in Supreme Court, Chambers, and denied. From the order denying this motion an appeal was taken to the General Term, and there the order of the court below has now been sustained.

INSOLVENT COMPROMISES.

Gelpcke, Keutjen & Reculfe made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, but the Assignee not qualifying, two Trustees of the property, Jessup and Hertzfelt, were appointed in his stead. Among the assets of the assignors was a claim against the City of Dubuque, Iowa, amounting to $278,000. Jessup, one of the Trustees, applied to the court for leave to compromise this claim at the rate of twenty-five cents on the dollar, and leave was granted. When the accounts of the Trustees were presented for settlement, it was objected on the part of one of the Trustees, Hertzfelt, and the creditors, that the settlement of the Dubuque claim had been made without notice to them, and therefore to that part of the Trustees' account they objected. The objection was overruled at Special Term, and an order made passing the accounts. From this order an appeal was taken to the General Term, which has now reversed the order of the court below, on the ground of the want of notice complained of, and refers the matter back for inquiry if the settlement was a proper one to have been made.

THE WELLS, FARGO & CO., RECEIVERSHIP.

Ann E. Wilson commenced a suit to compel an accounting by the Trustees of Wells, Fargo & Co., and for the appointment of a Receiver of the undistributed assets in their hands, and a judgment to that effect was rendered in February, 1873, under the provisions of which one of the Trustees, and a defendant in the action, Ashbel H. Barney, was appointed such Receiver. Before the commencement of this suit another action was commenced in the County of Albany by John McCardel as a stockholder of the company, for a similar purpose, and to secure redress for certain alleged frauds and breaches of duty on the part of the Trustees. That action was tried and judgment directed in favor of the plaintiff. A motion was then made for a Receiver on behalf of the plaintiff therein, and in support of the application it was urged that Barney, the Receiver appointed in the other suit, was not a proper person for the position, on account of a possible liability on his part as one of the Trustees, and that his appointment was collusive. The matter was sent to a Referee to inquire and report as to the unfitness of Barney on the grounds stated, and report made rejecting him and in favor of Abraham V. De Witt, who was appointed. Barney then applied at Special Term, in New-York, for an injunction to restrain De Witt from interfering with him [Barney] as Receiver of the company, and this application was denied. From the order denying it, an appeal was taken to the General Term, and that court has now, Judge Daniels writing the opinion, sustained the decision of the court below.

"WASH" SALES OF STOCKS.

William F. Livermore, a broker, sued Cornelius Bushnell to recover brokerage for services in the purchase and sale of stocks on the latter's account, and recovered judgment against him. From that judgment an appeal was taken to General Term, and there it was sought to set it aside on the ground that the contract under which the plaintiff's services were rendered was against public policy, and therefore void. It appeared that the contract was that plaintiff should buy and sell stock of the Alpine Gold Company of California for account of defendant and others, at whatever price in his judgment would be best for the interests of those parties, the object being, as alleged, to put the stock upon the market at something near its real value. The General Term now, in deciding the appeal, reverses the judgment of the court below, and Judge Daniels, in delivering the opinion of the court, speaks of the contract in question as follows: "The acts to be performed were injurious. The plaintiff's own evidence showed this to be the character of the contract forming the foundation of the action. And the transactions under it were confirmatory of that view. One of his witnesses stated the majority of the sales to be what are known as 'wash sales.' By that was meant sales and purchases pursuant to orders proceeding from the plaintiff to other persons not connected with each other. Their direct effect of necessity was to deceive others into the belief that the stock had a market value at the prices for which sales were nominally made, when that was not the fact. It was simply an appearance maintained, unwarranted by the truth, to deceive the public. And as this was established by the evidence given, even on the part of the plaintiff, to be the nature of the agreement made, it was not necessary for the defendants to allege its unlawful character by way of answer to entitle them to object to a recovery upon it. The evidence proved and the Referee found the facts which rendered the contract void, as against public policy. And from that the further conclusion should have been derived that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover upon it."

COURT NOTES.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, no court will be held to-day or to-morrow.

John Adams, charged with forgery, was bailed yesterday, in the sum of $500, at the District Attorney's office, Moritz Herzberg, No. 56 Vesey street, becoming his surety.

George R. Hazewell, who was committed to the House of Detention as a witness against William J. Rae, charged with bond forgeries, was released yesterday on $2,500 bail, by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. Milton Weston, of No. 859 Second street, Brooklyn, became surety for Hazewell's appearance at the trial of Rae.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Michael Donovan, keeper of a lottery office at No. 138 Chatham street, gave $100 bail at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of selling a lottery ticket.

Edward Mulcahy, a young man residing with his mother, Ellen, at No. 131 Cherry street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a gold watch and a set of silver spoons, of the total value of $46, from his mother, on the 14th inst.

Julius Rosenstrauss, of Rochester, was held yesterday by Justice Wandell in default of bail, to answer to a charge of stealing from the front platform of a Third avenue car a valise containing wearing apparel valued at $63, the property of Charles H. Payson, of No. 368 Lexington avenue.

William P. Mallory, of No. 242 West Thirty-fourth street, gave a vest to his washerwoman, Elizabeth Brooks, on Tuesday, to be washed, forgetting to remove from the pockets $60. The woman found the money and spent it. She was committed yesterday, by Justice Wandell, in default of $1,000 bail, to await trial.

While James Wood, a tailor at No. 157 First avenue, was on an excursion on Tuesday last, his premises were entered by burglars, who stole $125 worth of unmade coats. James E. Boyle, of No. 334 East Ninth street, was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery, and was committed yesterday by Justice Morgan.

At the Essex Market Court yesterday, before Justice Morgan, William Johnson, of No. 31 Bowery, charged John Block, of No. 156 Forsyth street, with the theft of a gold watch and $18, the property of the complainant. Block stated in answer that he had been in the employ of Johnson, and that the latter refused to pay him his wages.

The case in which James T. Porter was charged by Mrs. A. Johnson with having obtained $100 from her to recover stolen diamonds, by falsely representing himself as a Secret Service detective, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, on the ground that the evidence showed that Porter was employed in the position he claimed to hold.

Francis and Oliver Taylor, bankers at No. 11 Wall street, were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of selling lottery tickets to G. S. Jackson, of No. 266 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D. Jackson said that he bought two tickets in the Kentucky Lottery from a clerk of the Taylors and a ticket in the Havana Lottery from Francis Taylor. There being no proof that Oliver Taylor sold a ticket, he was discharged. Francis Taylor gave $100 bail to answer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Tappen.

Lee vs. Radlein et al.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide the event.

O'Brien vs. Browning.—Motion for Receiver denied; $10 costs.

Heatherton vs. Heatherton.—Motion to confirm report granted; exceptions overruled.

Dayton vs. McCahill.—Motion granted on payment of $20 costs, conditional that application shall be renewed for next General Term.

Mierson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for reference denied; $10 costs to abide event.

Tallcot vs. Moore.—Motion to vacate injunction denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Plummer vs. Belden.—Motion granted, with leave to defendant to answer in ten days on payment of $10 costs; otherwise, judgment for plaintiff.

Tippett vs. McAndrew.—Following ruling in Lawton vs. Kiel, 34 Howard, the plaintiff may supply the defect in ten days on payment of $10 costs to defendant, and in such case defendant's motion denied; otherwise, granted, with $10 costs.

Powers vs. Gross.—Following the ruling in Alexander vs. Hard, 42 How., 131, and Seeman vs. Giegner, 10 Supreme Court, 119, the plaintiff cannot receive costs in this action, as his damages were established at less than $50 in an action of trover. Motion to readjust costs in plaintiff's favor denied; $10 costs.

Wallace et al. vs. Castle et al.—Motion to discharge attachment is granted, $10 costs to abide event.

Irving National Bank vs. Engs.—Taking all the proofs and transactions together, very grave doubts are raised, and as to any fraudulent act intended on the part of the defendant, the plaintiff's allegations are fully met by the defendant's proofs. Order of arrest vacated, $10 costs to abide the event, with stipulation not to sue.

The New-York Gas-light Company vs. The Mayor, &c.—The practice now prevails to make an allowance, and $50 is granted plaintiff.

Howells vs. Howells.—Default, &c., opened; motion to be reheard.

Union National Bank vs. Rowe.—Motion granted, $10 costs, leave to answer over in ten days.

Kidd vs. Witty.—Motion to substitute granted on payment of $40 to the attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Woodruff vs. Herbert.—The examination fails to show that the judgment debtor has any property which could be taken by a Receiver. The motion for the appointment of a Receiver must therefore be denied.

NOTICE.—Supreme Court, Chambers, stands adjourned until Monday, Aug. 30.

By order of A. B. TAPPEN, Judge.

THE OVERCROWDED STEAMERS.

Charles L. Webb, who brought suits in the United States District Court against the steamers Plymouth Rock, Wyoming, and Twilight, to recover penalties for alleged overcrowding, has instituted two additional suits of a similar character, one against the William Cook and the other against the Twilight. The declarations allege that the William Cook is entitled to carry only 250 passengers, and the Twilight 500; but that the Cook brought 644 passengers from Rockaway to Brooklyn on the 9th inst., and that the Twilight took 782 to Sandy Hook on the 14th inst. The amount of penalties sought to be recovered from the Cook is $4,038 50, and from the Twilight $3,102. The owners of the Cook are Thomas Cornell and John Case, and of the Twilight, Lewis Smith and Edwin Hillyer.

MIERSON'S ADVERTISING CLAIM.

Feodor Mierson commenced a suit against the City some time since to recover $78,599 for advertising in the *New-Yorker Journal*. After the commencement of the suit he submitted his claim to the Board of Audit, by which he was allowed $32,359 70. This sum he accepted, giving to the City a release of all claims for advertising down to January, 1872. A motion was made a few days since, on the part of Mierson, to have the suit referred, and a counter-motion on the part of the City for leave to set up the release in a supplemental answer. Yesterday Judge Tappen, in Supreme Court, Chambers, denied the motion of Mierson, and granted that of the City.

ROBBERY ON A STREET CAR.

At the Harlem Police Court yesterday, John S. Palmer was held for examination by Justice Flammer for having in his possession a case of pinchbeck jewelry, which is believed to have been stolen by him. Thomas Healey was committed for examination in default of $5,000 bail for highway robbery. Healy stole a gold watch on Wednesday from Henry Propach, of No. 17 East Sixteenth street, on the platform of a Second avenue car, in front of the Harlem River Park. The robber was pursued and captured by Mr. Propach, but succeeded in passing the watch to confederates, who escaped.

THE RAILROAD GAUGE.

The Atlanta *Constitution* calls attention to the fact that the standard railroad gauge of the South is five feet, and yet the gauge of the Southern Pacific Road is four feet eight and a half inches. It therefore wants to know whether the latter is really a Southern enterprise or is to be simply a feeder for St. Louis and the Northern lines. The fact is that though the South has now 9,900 miles of track of the wide gauge, the probabilities are that the whole railroad system of the United States will ultimately be changed to the four feet eight and a half inches gauge, as an actual necessity of unrestricted trade between different sections of the country.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE TRAMP LAW.

New-Hampshire has a new "tramp" law entitled "An act to suppress vagrancy," which is proving very efficacious. Its first section provides that if any person shall be a public vagrant, beggar, or tramp, of which fact any act of begging or vagrancy shall be evidence, he shall, upon complaint before a Justice of the Peace or Police Court, be sentenced to hard labor upon any county or town farm, or in any house of correction or common jail, not exceeding six months. The second section authorizes Overseers of the Poor or County Commissioners, in cases where suitable labor cannot be found at the place to which such person has been sentenced, to bind him to hard labor at any other place or in the service of any person by him selected, for a term not exceeding his original sentence, and as a substitute thereof, and compel the performance of such labor. Section 3 provides that if any person, being away from his home, shall apply to the proper authorities, setting forth that he is desirous of returning home but is poor and has not the means to do so, said authorities shall bind such person to some suitable labor at a just compensation until he shall have earned a sufficient sum, when, with the money so earned, and such additions thereto from the treasury of the town or county as they may think reasonable, they shall cause such person to be returned to his home.

MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

From the Chicago Times.

The following is the important part of an opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Cooper et al. vs. Cooper et al. The deed which formed the basis of the suit was from King and wife to Cooper and wife. The opinion is by Chief Justice Walker, and he says:

The first clause of the deed is, "This indenture, made this 4th day of March, 1865, between Noah M. King and Jane King, his wife, of the County of Menard and State of Illinois, of the first part, and William Cooper and Sarah Ann Cooper, and the heirs of her natural body, of the County and State aforesaid, of the second part, witnesseth: that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of $6,350, in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell unto the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns, all the following-described lot, piece or parcel of land situated," &c., and the habendum clause is this: "To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever."

The parties in this case treat this as a conveyance to the husband and wife in fee simple absolute; and one side contends that they took an estate of the entirety with survivorship to the longest liver according to the rule of the common law governing such tenures. On the other side it is insisted that since the adoption of the act of 1861, commonly known of the "Married Woman's act," the parties took as tenants in common; that this act authorized married women to acquire during coverture real and personal estate as her sole and separate property under her sole control, and to be held, owned, possessed, and enjoyed by her the same as though she were sole and unmarried, and that it shall not be subject to the disposal, control, or interference of her husband, and shall be exempt from execution or attachment for the debts of her husband.

In this case the property came from another source than the husband. It was conveyed to her by King, who then owned it, and the deed states that the consideration was paid by the party of the second part, and the grantees are described in the deed as the parties of the second part, and the reasonable presumption is that her money, as well as that of her husband, was paid for the land, as nothing is shown to contradict the statement in the deed. But even if it were conceded that the entire consideration was paid by the husband in person, no one but a creditor of his could object. Husbands out of debt have always had the legal authority to have property settled on their wives or conveyed to them. Then if she thus acquired and paid for her portion of the land with her sole and separate money, and the statute authorizes her to thus acquire real estate and then to have the exclusive enjoyment and control of it, free from the interference of her husband, why under the statute should she not be treated as a tenant in common with her husband? This statute seems to have removed all of the reasons for holding that such a conveyance creates an estate by the entirety. At the common law the husband by marriage acquires the title to his wife's personal property, and choses in action, the right to hold and enjoy the rents and profits of her real estate, and to all of the personal property she might acquire during coverture, and to all of her earnings; and those were the personal considerations which led to the common law rule that real estate thus acquired should be held as an estate by entirety with survivorships; and this was all based on the theory that the husband and wife were by the law considered but one person, and could not have separate and conflicting property rights. But our statutes have so far changed the common law that they are not one person so far as the acquisition and enjoyment of property is concerned. To the extent of acquiring property, and so far as its enjoyment is concerned and the enjoyment of her earnings, the statute has declared in effect that they are two independent persons, and in doing so great modifications have been wrought as to their rights of property, and under these great changes no reason is perceived, nor is any suggested, why a married woman should not hold property thus acquired in fee and as a tenant in common with her husband, precisely as she might with another person. The husband, under the statute, has no more immediate interest in or control over her property than has any other person. She may delegate the power to her husband to act for her in the management and control of her property, and so she may any other person. These views are in entire harmony with the case of the City of Chicago vs. Speer, (56 Ill., 154.) In that case, in construing this statute, it was held that when a wife was injured in her person she must sue alone; that it was the intention of the General Assembly to sever the interest of the husband from that of the wife in her property rights, and that they should not join in bringing suits lest the recovery might be controlled by the husband, or might survive to the husband in case of the death of his wife. This case cannot be distinguished in principle from that, and the reasoning there employed applies with full force to the facts in this case and must govern its decision.

If, then, our conclusions are correct, the interest which the husband took by the King deed descended to his heirs in the same manner as though it had been to him alone. It was, therefore, subject to the dower of the widow, and each of his heirs took under the statute of descents subject to debts and widow's dower, and Mrs. Cooper took her interest in fee and holds it since or before the death of her husband. These views in no wise contravene the case of Hoff vs. Lux, (47 Ill., 425,) as in that case the marriage and purchase were before the adoption of the act of 1861. The maxim *cessante ratione legis cessante ipse lex*—(when the reason for the law ceases, the law ceases)—applies in this case with full force. We are aware this construction is not in harmony with that given by the courts of some of the States of this Union in construing their statutes enabling married women to hold separate property, but it may be our statute is materially different from theirs; but if it is not, still the tenor of our legislation has been broader and more liberal on the subject than the legislation in those States, and hence, we, to effectuate the intention of our General Assembly, should be more liberal, otherwise the courts would hinder rather than carry out the intention of the law. The intention of a law may be to some extent ascertained by subsequent legislation on the same subject. If, then, we look at all our legislation on this subject, we can ascertain, no doubt, that the General Assembly intended to remove all the fetters that bound married women in acquiring and controlling property, and that this was removed with the others. Mrs. Cooper, having acquired the right to purchase and hold in common with her husband, took the property with the incidents of that estate.

A MICHIGAN GEYSER.

This story of the unexpected success of a Michigan man who was boring for water is told by the Marine City (Mich.) *Gazette*. The scene was about four miles west of that place:

"Mr. Joseph Hahn, who lives some three or four miles west of Marine City, has been for some time engaged in sinking an artesian well. On Monday night the auger had penetrated to a depth of 125 feet, and the next morning an air or gas chamber was reached. Then occurred a phenomenon which the bystanders will not be likely soon to forget. In the twinkling of an eye, upon the removal of the auger, the wooden tubing shot out of the well like a stone driven from a catapult, followed by a volume of gas, water, gravel, and mud that rose fully 200 feet in the air, while the trembling earth, the roaring torrent, and the descending débris made Mr. Hahn and his co-laborers think they had struck the regions infernal. Stones weighing from ten to twenty pounds were projected into the air, and some of them fell crashing through the roof of Mr. Hahn's house near by; in fact, the family were obliged to seek shelter at a neighbor's, for human life was not safe a moment in the farm-house. In the neighborhood of Mr. Hahn's farm a stone, large or small, was rarely found, but now they can be taken away by the car-load. The heavy log-chain binding the derrick was cut by the flying missiles into dozens of pieces, and one of the timbers was blown away as by the breath of a cyclone. The discharge of mud and water soon began to overflow the fields and bear ruin upon the poor man crops; it was as if a waterspout had burst, and the floods of heaven let loose. For eight or ten hours this extraordinary well kept emitting mud, water, gas, and stones; all around, on field, barn, and house, had settled a leaden hue; the corn was broken off and uprooted by the flood; the house and barn were riddled by falling stones; destruction was visible on every side. It was then noticed that the subterranean monster was pretty well blown; and although it still kept up a furious howling, its force was spent. It is estimated that some eight hundred cubic yards of clay and bowlders were cast out of the well. Hundreds have been out to see it, and hundreds more will probably go. The damage to Mr. Hahn's property is very great."

DYING FROM A MAN'S BITE.

The Washington *Star* has this item: Yesterday Dr. Newman, of the West End, amputated the right arm of Gilbert L. Joy, a colored man, who was bitten on the thumb by Josiah Edmonson, another colored man, some two weeks ago in a fight. Gangrene has progressed to such an extent, however, that the physicians have no hope of his recovery. Edmonson was arrested after the doctor gave his opinion, by Officer Denton, of the Fourth Precinct, and will be held to await the result of Joy's injuries.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

The Philadelphia *Times* makes the following proposition: "Since Jeff Davis has been so numerously invited to deliver agricultural addresses in the North, it has been suggested that Ben Butler be invited to go down to Louisiana and tell the Pelican people what he knows about farming. Such an exchange of courtesies, it is believed, would convince the world that the bloody chasm had been effectively bridged over, if not entirely filled up—provided, however, (we should say,) that both orators were cordially received. The Winnebago *fiasco* does not promise well for this agricultural idea of reconciliation, and it is probable now that Butler would be treated very tenderly in Louisiana."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Union........84⅜	100 Panama..........140
800 do........s3. 84¼	100 Lake Shore....s3. 61⅞
900 do........84¼	300 do........61⅞
100 do........c. 84¼	500 do........61¾
400 do........s3. 84⅛	1100 do........s3. 61⅝
1800 do........84	100 do........s5. 61½
200 do........s3. 84	200 do........61⅝
2400 Erie Railway.......16⅛	300 North-western.....41⅞
1700 do........s3. 16⅛	100 do........s3. 41⅞
200 do........16	500 do........41¾
800 do........s3. 16	200 do........41¾
500 Pacific Mail........39½	100 do........s3. 41⅝
1000 do........s3. 39⅜	100 North-west. Pf......57⅛
200 do........b3. 39½	600 do........s3. 57⅛
500 do........39½	100 do........57
500 do........39⅜	100 Rock Island........108⅛
1100 do........s3. 39¼	100 do........s3.108
5 N. Y. C. & Hud.....105	400 St. Paul........s3. 38
50 do........104⅞	100 do........38
200 Union Pacific.......73½	100 St. Paul Pref.......64

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.......118⅜	$7,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68.......b.c.120⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.......b.c.120	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......b.c.116⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 51½	14 Del. & H. Canal..120
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 51	100 SpringMoun.Coal. 63
3,000 B'k'n. 6s, W.L.103	100 Am. Express.... 61
4,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s..109	61 Adams Express..101½
10,000 N. J. Cen.Con.110½	100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.104⅞
2,000 C. & N.W.Con. Coup. G. Bds.. 87¾	11 Michigan Central. 66
5,000 do........87⅝	200 L.S. & M.So..b.c. 61⅝
3,000 C.&N.W.In.bs.104	1700 do........s3. 61½
25,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C........b.c. 85	900 do........61½
7,000 N. Mo.1st.b.c. 90	1800 do........61⅜
10,000 Cen. Pac. L.G. 96	600 do........b3. 61½
14,000 Un. Pac. 1st...102⅜	300 do........s3. 61½
1,000 do........b.c.102¼	200 do........61½
7,000 U.Pac.7s,L.G..100¼	5 Illinois Cen..b.c. 98⅝
4,000 do........100⅝	100 N. J. Central......111½
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 97⅝	200 Panama........b.c.141
5,000 Bos.,H.&E.1st. 25	100 do........140
10 Am. Exch. Bank.117	100 Un. Pac......b.c.c. 73
50 Chatham Bank..135	100 do........73¼
12 Bank of Com'ce.122	100 do........73
10 Fourth Nat.Bank. 99	1400 C.& N.West.b.c. 41⅝
100 Mar. a. p......b.c. 10⅝	700 do........41⅝
1600 W. U.Tel.b.c.s3. 84	300 do........41½
400 do........84	100 do........s3. 41½
800 do........83⅞	100 do........41½
200 do........s5. 83¾	300 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 56¾
500 do........83¾	100 do........56⅝
1300 do........83⅞	200 do........56¾
600 do........s3. 83⅞	100 do........56⅞
400 Pac. Mail....b.c. 39⅜	300 Chi.& R. I....b.c.108
200 do........s3. 39½	200 do........b3.108⅛
200 do........39⅜	600 Chi., M. & St. P. Pf........b.c. 64
200 do........s3. 39¼	120 Del., L. & West..121½
300 do........s3. 39⅜	50 Morris & Essex..103½
200 do........b3. 39⅜	500 do........103¾
500 do........39¼	200 do........104
200 do........39¼	16 P.,Ft.W.&C.G'd..100
800 do........39⅛	10 N.Y.N.H.&H..b.c.144½
1100 do........s3. 39	100 N. Jersey..b.c.s7.131½
500 do........39	200 Erie R'way.b.c.s3. 16
	300 do........16

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67........120¼	1500 Pacific Mail...... 38⅞
750 small 10-40 R.115	200 do........39
1,000 S. C. 6s, non-f. 5⅝	600 do........39
4,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 50½	100 Union Pacific...... 72¾
3,000 N.W.Con.Coup G'd. bds........ 87⅝	50 do........73
7,000 do........87¾	100 North-west. Pref. 56½
200 Western Union... 83½	200 North-west....s3. 41⅝
2200 Lake Shore....s3. 61⅜	100 do........41⅝
100 do........61⅛	100 do........b3. 41⅝
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 31½	5 New-Jersey........130¾
	50 Chic.,B.&Quincy.112½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........118⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........120¼
32,000 U. S. 5s,C.,'81.116⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 53	300 Union Pac...b.c. 72¾
1,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. L., Coup........106	100 do........73
2,000 Cen. P. G. B..102¾	100 Ill. Central........98⅝
6,000 West. Pac. B. 93	100 Cleve. & P. Guar. 90
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...102½	100 C. & N. W..b.c.b3. 41⅝
4,000 do........102⅝	700 do........41⅝
5,000 N. J. Cen. C...110½	100 do........41¾
45,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 85	1100 do........b3. 41⅞
6,000 Erie 5th........ 93½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 56½
5,000 D. & H.R.,'84.107½	100 do........b.c.b3. 56⅝
15 American Ex.b.c. 61	300 do........56½
100 Mar., a. p........10⅝	100 N. J. Central.b.c.111⅝
100 do.....b.c.s3. 10½	100 C., M. & St.P.b.c. 37⅜
100 do........10½	500 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 19¼
100 Mar. Pref.a.p.b.c. 10⅞	300 do........s3. 19⅛
300 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 83⅞	700 do........19⅛
400 do........s3. 84	300 do........s10. 19
1400 do........83⅞	100 do........b30. 19¼
500 Pacific Mail...b.c. 38⅞	800 do........19
400 do........s3. 38⅞	400 do........18⅞
300 do........s3. 39	300 do........s3. 18¾
2100 do........38⅞	200 T., W. & W.Pf.b.c. 7⅛
300 do........38⅞	100 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.101
700 Erie R'way.b.c.b3 16	100 Dub. & S. C..b.c. 66
100 L.S. & M. So..b.c. 61⅝	10 R. R. E. 2d Pf.b.c.101½
300 do........s3. 61⅝	
200 do........61½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, n.. 52⅝	1000 Lake Shore....s3. 61½
10,000 N.W.C.G.Bds. 86⅝	300 do........61⅝
3,000 Cen. P. G. B..103	600 do........s3. 61¼
8,000 Un. Pac. L. G.101	200 do........61¼
2,000 L. Shore C. P. 1st........b3.103¾	400 do........61⅛
8,000 H. R. 2d S. F..109½	125 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 7
200 Mar., a. p........10½	600 North-western..... 41⅞
100 do........10⅞	100 do........s3. 41⅞
600 West. Union..... 83⅞	1300 do........b3. 42
100 do........b4. 83⅞	100 do........b10. 41⅞
900 do........83¾	700 do........41⅞
400 do........b3. 83¾	500 do........41¾
600 do........s3. 83⅝	100 do........41¾
400 do........83⅝	100 North-west Pf.b3. 56⅝
700 do........s3. 83½	200 do........56½
100 do........s5. 83½	200 do........56¼
800 do........83½	100 St. Paul.........38
200 Pacific Mail...... 39⅛	100 St. Paul Pref..b3. 63⅞
1800 do........39	100 do........63⅞
1500 do........38⅞	20 Del., L. & W......121
100 do........b3. 38⅞	500 Ohio & Miss...... 18⅞
1000 do........38¾	800 do........18¾
500 Erie Railway..... 16	200 do........b3. 18¾
200 do........b3. 16	100 do........18⅞
600 do........s3. 16	

THURSDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day exhibited some weakness, and a general decline in prices of ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. took place. The transactions were largest in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, and North-western Common, aggregating 60,000 shares out of a total of 84,700. Pacific Mail declined to 38¾, Western Union to 83½, Lake Shore to 61⅛, and North-western Common to 41½, these having been the closing quotations. Panama fell off to 140, and North-western Preferred to 56¼, a decline of about 1 ⅌ cent. Union Pacific rose to 73¼, but later declined ½ ⅌ cent. Toward 2 o'clock Ohio and Mississippi dropped from 19¼ to 18¾, under considerable pressure to sell, but at the close there was a rally to 18⅞@19. Erie remained steady in the neighborhood of 16. Investment shares continue firm, and Fort Wayne advanced sharply, touching 101.

Money was offered in abundance during the early hours of the day at 1½@2 ⅌ cent. In the afternoon there was a little business at 2½ ⅌ cent., but the rate soon returned to 2 ⅌ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $900,000.

The foreign advices reporting the weekly movements of the Banks of England and France showed a loss of bullion by the former of £65,887, and a gain of specie by the latter of 7,845,000 francs. The proportion of reserve to liabilities of the Bank of England is 55¼ ⅌ cent., against 54¾ ⅌ cent. on last Thursday, the amount of unemployed notes being stated at £15,699,680. The minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 ⅌ cent. Comparatively little change is to be noted in the London market for securities, which closed as follows: Consols for money, 94¾@94 13-16; do. account, 94 13-16@94⅞; old 1865s, 106⅜@106½; 1867s, 108⅛@108¼; 10-40s, 104¾@104⅞; and new 5s, 105¼@105½. Erie advanced to 14⅜ for the common, and to 30 for the preferred. The fear of continued high rates for Gold loans still exercises a depressing influence on the Sterling Exchange market, especially as the demand is very limited and bills are offered steadily against sales of the New 5 per cents abroad. Prime bankers' bills to-day sold at $4 86 to $4 86¼ for 60 days, and $4 88¾ to $4 89 for demand, the nominal rates remaining at $4 87 and $4 89½. Gold was quiet but firm at 113⅜@113½@113⅜, the manipulators of the scheme to make cash gold scarce and dear making strong efforts to sustain the price in the face of the regular weekly gold sale and the disbursements on account of the September interest by the Treasury to-day, amounting in the aggregate to $2,236,000. Thus far the clique has succeeded in placing only a comparatively small portion of cash gold at a bonus for daily use, but it is said that much higher rates are contemplated. Whether the market can be successfully manipulated in view of the light exports of coin, the weakness of the foreign exchanges, and the prospective movement of the crops, remains to be seen. On gold loans the rates were as in the order quoted for use: 1-32, 7, 6, 1-64, 3, 1, and 2 ⅌ cent., and finally flat. The closing sales of gold were at 113¼. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 113.43 to 113.48, the bids having reached $5,000,000 at prices varying from 113 upward. On the 1st inst. the certificates of 1870, issued on account of the States of Massachusetts and Maine for money expended during the war of 1812, and transferred by them to the Northern and European Railway Company of Maine, amounting to $678,000, will be paid at the Sub-Treasury in this City.

Government bonds were dull but firm, especially for the New 5s, which sold at 116⅞ for coupon. Old and New 1865s sold at 118⅜, 1867s at 120, and 1868s at 120⅜. In railroad mortgages the dealings, which were well distributed, were characterized by considerable strength in some issues, an improvement of ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. taking place. Union Pacific Land Grants and Chicago and North-western interest bonds made the greatest advance, the former selling up to 101 and the latter to 104. Union Pacific Firsts advanced to 102⅝, and Sinking Funds were held at 97⅞@98. Some large transactions took place in Hannibal and St. Joseph (8s) convertible at 85. Chicago and North-western consolidated, gold, were firm at 87⅝@87¾. Central Pacifics at the close advanced to 103. State Bonds presented no important feature outside of Tennessees, which were erratic in their course. Old declined to 51½, new to 51, and new series to 50½. The first named subsequently advanced to 53, and the new issue to 52⅝.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26.

Gold receipts	$747,318 49
Gold payments	1,432,286 89
Gold balance	35,537,468 48
Currency receipts	495,094 76
Currency payment	295,034 83
Currency balance	61,992,883 47
Customs	430,000 00
Canceled coin certificates sent to Washington	1,370,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 26.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American gold	113½	113½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116⅝	116¾
United States 5-20s coupon, 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s coupon, 1867	120½	120¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86@$4 86½	$4 86@$4 86¼
New-York Central	104⅜	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108	108
Pacific Mail	39⅜	38¾
St. Paul Common	38⅛	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	64⅛	63⅞
Western Union	84¼	83½
Union Pacific	73	72¾
Lake Shore	61⅞	61⅛
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	6⅜
North-western Common	41⅝	41⅝
North-western Preferred	56⅞	56¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and West	121¼	121½
New-Jersey Central	111⅛	111⅜
Panama	141	140
Erie	15⅞	16
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅜	18⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	134½	134½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅞	104⅞	155
Erie	16⅛	16	7,700
Lake Shore	61⅞	61⅛	14,300
Wabash Preferred	7⅛	7	325
North-western	42	41½	11,500
North-western Preferred	57⅛	56¼	2,600
Rock Island	108⅛	108	700
Fort Wayne	101	101	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38	37¾	900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	64	63⅞	900
Pittsburg	90	90	100
Del., Lack. and Western	121½	121½	240
New-Jersey Central	111⅝	111⅜	200
Morris and Essex	104	103¾	1,050
Illinois Central	98⅝	98⅝	105
Union Pacific	73¼	72¾	1,350
Dubuque and Sioux City	66	66	100
Ohio and Mississippi	19¼	18¾	5,600
Panama	141	140	400
Western Union	84⅜	83½	15,200
Pacific Mail	39½	38¾	19,100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pf.	31⅛	31½	100
Mariposa Land and Mining	10⅞	10⅝	800
Mariposa Land and M. Pf.	11	10⅞	200
Total sales			84,725

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123	123½	5-20s 1865.c.n.	118⅛	118⅜
6s, 1881, r.	120½	120¾	5-20s, 1867, r.	120⅛	120⅜
6s. 1881, c.	121⅜	122	5-20s, 1867, c.	120⅛	120⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	115¼	....	5-20s, 1868, r.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1862, c.	115¼	....	5-20s, 1868, c.	120¼	120½
5-20s, 1864, r.	115⅞	116	10-40s, r.	114⅞	115⅛
5-20s, 1864, c.	116¼	116½	10-40s, c.	113½	119
5-20s, 1865, r.	118	118¼	5s, 1881, r.	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1866, c.	118	118¼	5s, 1881, c.	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118¼	118½			

The Sub Treasurer disbursed in coin $1,136,000 for interest, and $26,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$15,980,000
Gold balances	1,265,870
Currency balances	1,481,217

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$46,575,807
Currency balances	2,631,307
Gold exchanges	7,430,448
Gold balances	1,408,001

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	35	Aa'lm or Un'y., d. '92	101
Alabama 5s, 1886	35	H. & St. Jo., due '75	100½
Alabama 8s, 1886	35	H. & St. Jo., due '76	100½
Ark. 6s, Funded	30	H. & St. Jo., due '86	101
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	15	H. & St. Jo., due '87	101
Ark. 7s, Mem. &L.R.	15	N. Y. Reg't B'y. L'n	105⅞
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	15	N. Y. Coup. B'y. L'n	105⅞
A. 7s, Miss. & O.R.R.	15	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	112
A. 7s, Ark. & Cen. R.	15	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	112
California 7s	115	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	112
Cal. 7s, large bonds	114	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	116
Connecticut 6s	104	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18
Georgia 6s	92	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	18
Georgia 7s, new bds	100	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Georgia 7s, indorsed	96	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	50
Georgia 7s, gold bds	100⅛	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.,J.&J.	37
Indiana 5s	101	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&O.	37
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101	N. C. Fund. Act, '66	10
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101	N. C. Fund. Act, '68	10
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. New bds.J.&J.	10
Kentucky 6s	101½	N. C. New bds.A.&O.	10
Louisiana 6s	35	N. C. S. Tax, class 1	1
La. 6s, new bonds	35	N. C. S. Tax, class 2	2
La. 6s, n. Float. Debt	35	N. C. S. Tax, class 3	2
La. 7s, Penitentiary	35	Ohio 6s, 1875	101
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	35	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
La. 8s, Levee Bds. '75	35	Ohio 6s, 1886	107¼
Louisiana 8s of 1910	10	Rhode Island 6s	105
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	102	South Carolina 6s	27
Michigan 6s, '83	104	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	27
Michigan 7s, '90	109	S. C. L. C., '89,J.&J.	27
Missouri 6s, d. in '75	100¾	S. C. 7s, 1888	28
Missouri 6s, d. in '76	100¾	Tennessee 6s, old	51
Missouri 6s, d. in '77	100¾	Tenn. 6s, New bds	50½
Missouri 6s, d. in '78	101	Tenn. 6s, new series	50
Missouri 6s, d. in '79	101	Texas 10s, 1876	104
Missouri 6s, d. in '80	101	Virginia 6s, old	39½
Mo.Fund.Bds.d.'94-5	101	Va. 6s, Deferred bds	8¾
L.Bds.d.'81 to'91.inc.	101¾	Dis. of C. 3-65s, 1924	65½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds	109½	Det., M. & Tol. bs	100¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds	107	Buff. & Erie New bs	103
B., H. & Erie 1st	24⅞	Buff. & St. Line 7s	101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	35	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	83½
C. & Ohio ex coupon	30	Lake Sh. Div. bs	101½
Chic. & Alt. Income	102	L. Sh. Cons. C. 1st	102
La. & Mo. 1st Guar.	80	L. Sh. Cons. R. 1st	102¾
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	101	L. Sh. Cons. R. 2d	94½
Chic. R. I. & Pacific	109	M. Cen. Cons.7s,1902	102½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n	110	M.Cen.1st 8s,'82.S.F.	115
C. R. of N. J. 1st C	106¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102
C. R. of N. J. C. C	110¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	103½
M.&St.P.2d,73-10p.d.	92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D.	93¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100
M. & St.P.1st,C.& M.	86	N.Y.Cen.7s,Conv.'76	100¾
M. & St. P. 2d	87½	N.Y.C.& Hud.1st,C.	116½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	112¾
C. & N. W. Int. bds	103	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	112½
C. & N. W. Con. bds	98½	North Missouri 1st	89¾
C. & N. W. Ext. bds	90	Ohio & M. Cons.S.F.	96
C. & N. W. 1st	100	Ohio & Miss Consol.	92
C. & N. W. C.G.bds	87½	Cen. Pac. Gold bs	102⅝
Iowa Midl'd 1st, 8s	81	Cen. P., San Joa. Br.	91¼
Peninsula 1st, Conv.	98½	Cen. P., Cal.&O. 1st	89½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	97½	Western Pac. bds	92
Win. & St.Peters 1st	60	Union Pac. 1st bds	102¼
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s S.F.	106½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	100¾
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	111	Union Pacific S. F.	97⅛
Mor. & Essex 1st	114	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	75
Mor. & Essex Const.	100	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	101⅜
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	105	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 2d	106½
Mor. & Es.1st,Con.G.	104½	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	106⅛
Erie 1st, Extended	103½	Clev. & P. 4th S. F.	100½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st	47¾
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96	Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d	7¼
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	93½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	90
Long Dock Bonds	103	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	51
B., N. Y. & E.1st, '77	85	Alton & T. H. 1st	107
B., N. Y. & E. L. bds	80	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	70
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	84½	Tol.&W.1st,St.L.div.	58½
Ind., Bl'n & W. 1st	28	Tol. & Wab. 2d	60
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	102⅜	Tol. & W. Con.Conv.	25
M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ ct.	107½	Great West'n 1st, '88	82½
Cleve. & T. S. F	105½	Great West'n 2d, '93	52½
Cl. & Tol. New bs	103½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	52
Cl., P'ville & A.bds	101½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	40
Cl., P'ville & A. N.bs	104		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	154¼	Irving	130
American Exchange	117	Mechanics'	142
Butchers' & Drovers	130	Mercantile	108
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	122
City	300	Metropolitan	133
Commerce	122	Nassau	105
Corn Exchange	134	New-York	132
East River	110	Ninth National	83
First National	200	North America	98
Fourth National	99¼	Republic	95½
Gallatin National	130	State of New-York	112¼
Hanover	93	Tradesmen's	142
Importers' & Traders'	196	Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	
City 6s, new	107¾	107⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131	131⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21	21⅛
Northern Central Railroad	29¼	29⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	102	..

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank on and after Sept. 1.

The coupons, due Sept. 1, of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that that date at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Lead, pigs	1,240
Beans, bbls	23	Leather, sides	17,024
Bees-wax, pks	3	Pea-nuts, bags	427
Cotton, bales	541	Rice, pks	264
Copper, bbls	431	Sugar, bbls	372
Copper, cakes	154	Beef, pks	107
Flour, bbls	12,046	Pork, pks	71
Wheat, bushels	80,100	Cut-meats, pks	1,466
Corn, bushels	82,200	Lard, tcs	335
Oats, bushels	15,325	Butter, pks	4,029
Rye, bushels	1,600	Cheese, pks	32,547
Malt, bushels	3,300	Stearine, pks	125
Grass-seed, bags	211	Skins, bales	105
Eggs, bbls	1,375	Starch, pks	990
Hemp, bales	24	Tallow, pks	30
Hops, bales	222	Tobacco, hhds	423
Hides, No.	3,110	Tobacco, pks	214
Hides, bdls	2,216	Wool, bales	305
Moss, bales	234	Whisky, bbls	545
Lard-oil, bbls	50		

COFFEE—Rio has been less active, but held with confidence on the basis of our quotations: sales have been made of 2,756 bags, by the Alice Tainter, and 4,400 bags by the Egil, on private terms....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 32,163 bags, and at the outports 20,908 bags, with 131,000 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 58,000 bags were for this port.... Other kinds have been firm and in good request, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 5,503 bags Maracaibo, 330 bags Laguayra, 187 bags Costa Rica, 100 bags St. Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range.... The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 10,460 bags and 62,816 mats, including 50,362 mats Java, 12,454 mats Singapore, 594 bags Laguayra, 8,407 bags Maracaibo, 1,459 bags Savanilla....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 19¼c.@20c.; good, 20¼c.@20½c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@22c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19½c.@21¼c.; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18½c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 19c.@21½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in good request for early delivery at a further improvement of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., closing strong at the advance, on comparatively limited offerings. The demand has been, in good part, for shipment. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery, of 2,216 bales, (of which 753 bales were on last evening,) including 1,584 bales to spinners, 615 bales to shippers, and 17 bales to speculators. Other sales were rumored, mostly for export, including two lots of equal to 900 bales, but without reliable particulars. ....A fair demand has been reported for forward delivery, with prices again quoted up 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔., favored by the more encouraging reports from Liverpool, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 9,200 were to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls, on basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14⅛c.; September, 14⅛c.; October, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; November, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; December, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; January, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; February, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; March, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; April, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; May, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; June, 14 29-32c.@14 31-32c.; July, 15⅛c.@15 3-16c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 541 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 393 bales, against 302 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 2,638 bales, against 1,496 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,462,035 bales, against 3,773,656 bales same time previous year....Consolidated (five days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 2,428 bales; to the Continent, 648 bales. Stock in New-York, 43,302 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 78,849 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14½
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15½
Middling Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted nominally steady at from $2 12½@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count, without any important movements.

FISH—The offerings of most kinds have been limited for prompt delivery, and prices have been ruling firm, with a fair inquiry noted. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 75@$7 25; new Mackerel quoted at $17@$19 for No. 1, $12 50@$13 50 for No. 2, and $8 50@$12 for No. 3, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$6 75; Smoked Herring at 38c.@40c., for scaled ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 30@$1 40.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fairly active movement reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted generally firm, with, in the instance of shipping Extras, in lines, more confidence on the part of holders, especially in view of the further rise in Spring Wheat....The sales since our last have been 17,850 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50; very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 50, chiefly at from $5 10@$5 25 for fair to good and $5 50 for choice; inferior to good Extra State at $5 65@$6, chiefly at $5 85@$6; good to very fancy do., $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; City Mills Extra, $5 90@$7 25, chiefly at $6 65@$7 20 for the West Indies and South America; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6, mainly at $5 85@$6; good to fancy do., $6@$6 60, mostly at $6 15@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, at $6@$7 50, mainly at $6 35@$6 85; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6@$7 75; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6 10@$7 75, mostly Amber at $6 75@$7 50; Western White do. Extras, $6@$8 50, mainly at $6 75@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $6 10@$8 50, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 15@$7 35; Minnesota patent stock, $6 65@$8 75, chiefly at $7@$7 75, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 7,850 bbls. Shipping Extras, mostly Minnesota, Western, and City Mill Extras on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in fair jobbing demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,025 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 50 for Superfine; $5 65@$6 75 for poor to very choice Shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less demand and quoted rather weak in price, within the range from $4 75@$5 90 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 290 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$5 90 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been comparatively dull since the extensive business mentioned in our last, (which comprised 4,100 bbls.) Prices have been without important change. Sales equal to 550 bbls. at from $3 65@$4 40 for poor to choice Yellow Western, mainly within the range of $3 70@$4 for ordinary to about good; $3 75@$4 25 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 50@$1 95 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—A livelier inquiry prevails for Spring Wheat, chiefly on export account, though partly for milling, at decidedly stronger and buoyant price. The main demand has been for prime to choice No. 1 Spring, on which an advance of 3c.@4c. a bushel has been obtained, the latest transactions having been at the highest figures of the day. No. 2 Spring has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, on a very limited offering of prime, which was sought after to a fair extent; and an ample supply of soft and heated, which attracted comparatively little attention from buyers, either for shipment or home use. Winter Wheat has been offered with reserve and quoted stronger, with a moderately active demand noted, mostly for Amber, partly for export. Red and White Western dull and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 224,000 bushels (part from store) at $1 50 for choice No. 1 Duluth Spring, afloat; $1 48 for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, closing with this price reported bid; $1 46@$1 47 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store, (16,000 bushels at $1 46 and 32,000 bushels at $1 47,) closing firmly at the latter rate; $1 37 for fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, with this price bid, and up to $1 39@$1 40 asked for strictly prime, which was very scarce; $1 36 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 33@$1 36 for about fair to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, mostly at $1 33@$1 34 for fair, and $1 35@$1 36 for very good to strictly prime; $1 28@$1 32 for heated and soft do.; $1 48 for choice new Amber Delaware, (8,000 bushels,) reported for shipment; $1 38 for about fair new Amber Ohio, (2,000 bushels,) taken for milling, and within the previous range (nominally) for old Red, Amber, and White Western. Also, 30,000 bushels prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, at Philadelphia, at $1 34, free on board, with freight for Cork and orders at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....And, for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels choice old No. 1 Minnesota Spring, September delivery, (for milling,) at $1 48, with this price bid at the close for strictly prime do., to arrive from the canal, and $1 50 asked; 50,000 bushels prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 49; 90,000 bushels prime old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of September options, at $1 38@$1 38½, closing at $1 38, (for 50,000 bushels,) and 40,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, August option, reported on private terms, quoted at $1 35 as the best bid, at which rate two or three contracts were reported as having been settled....Corn has been offered more freely, and has been quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel lower, leading to a more active movement, in good part for export, closing steady. Sales have been reported of 124,000 bushels, at 84c.@85c. for fair to prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat; 80c.@83½c. for ordinary to prime steamer do. do., afloat, mainly at 82½c.@83½c. for fair to prime; 77½c.@80c. for heated do.; 85½c.@86½c. for good to choice new Yellow Western, chiefly at 86½c. for choice car stock. Last sale of White Western at 89c. (for 2,400 bushels mentioned in our previous report.) For forward delivery nothing new reported, and values somewhat nominal. ....Canada Rye, in bond, has been dull and nominal; quoted at about 97½c.@$1, to arrive....State Rye has been very quiet; quoted at $1 05@$1 08 for about prime to choice old, and $1 for prime new....Barley has been neglected and nominal, with new four-rowed to six-rowed State, September delivery, quoted at $1 15@$1 18, asked, ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt has been very quiet since our last, and quoted heavy. Canada West quoted at from $1 50@$1 65, cash and time; four to six rowed State, $1 32½@$1 40; two-rowed do. at $1 25@$1 32½, cash and time. Sales were reported of 2,000 bushels two-rowed Canada at $1 30, cash....Oats have been depressed and quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower, on more urgent offerings, mostly of samples under prime to choice. The local trade call has been less active. Sales have been reported of 72,000 bushels at 62c. for prime Mixed Chicago, afloat; 61½c. (early) for strictly prime do., in store; 60½c. for good Mixed Western, in store (about 6,000 bushels;) 65c. for prime White Western (8,500 bushels,) 61c. for new Mixed and White Western; 60c.@61c. for new White State, and 59c.@60c. for new Mixed State, car lots....Feed has been in fair request within the range of $20@$31 as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $30@$31 for Rye Feed and Mill-stuff; $24@$26 for 50 to 60 ℔., and $20@$22 for Bran, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been moderately sought after; old held with a fair show of confidence; new quoted weak in prices. We quote the range from 70c.@80c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 15 ⅌ 100 ℔., and 75c.@$1 05 for new; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in more demand within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 55c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in less demand at former prices. Market otherwise very dull. Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9¾c.@10c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c.; heavy do., 13c.; Domestic Cloth, 13¾c.@14c.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, but quoted steady. Of Jute Butts, 1,450 bales were sold on private terms, quoted at 2⅞c.@2 15-16c., currency, ⅌ ℔. We quote Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5c.@5¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c.@2 15-16c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Moderately sought after at former rates; sales, 1,700 Montevideo at 22¾c., gold, 4 months' credit; 559 Dry Matamoras, 400 Mexican, and 500 City Slaughter on private terms.

MOLASSES—Trade has been very tame in this line, with values ruling essentially unchanged. The stock in first hands here to-day was estimated at 1,400 hhds. Cuba, 1,200 hhds. Porto Rico, 800 hhds English Island, and 2,500 bbls. New-Orleans....We quote: Porto Rico at 37c.@55c.; Barbados, 42c.@44c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 35c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, 36½c.@39c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; Antigua, 42c.@45c.; St. Kitts, 40c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 68c.@70c. for prime to choice....Syrups have been in fair demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@63c., and Molasses do., 35c.@45c. for ordinary to very choice ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses continues in moderate request at 24c. for hhds. and 27c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request since our last at from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 700 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $1 70, and 150 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $2 50@$3 75 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been selling in lots within the range of from $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in rather better demand, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 150 bbls at 31½c. for merchantable and 32½c. for New-York pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been held more firmly, but has been without notable activity....Crude has been in rather more demand on the basis of 5¼c.@5⅜c., in bulk, for early delivery, with sales of 500 bbls. at 5¼c., and 8¾c. in shipping order...Refined has been moderately sought after, with early deliveries at 11⅛c.@11¼c. Sales 2,000 bbls. at 11⅛c. ⅌ gallon....Refined, in cases, at 15½c.@17½c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c. Sales, 5,000 bbls., deliverable to Sept. 15, at 10⅞c.

PROVISIONS—A fair demand has been noted for Pork for early delivery, mostly for Western Mess, for export, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 825 bbls. Western Mess at $20 75@$20 95, chiefly at $20 90@$20 95; 20 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 50, and small lots of Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been made of 3,750 bbls. Western Mess, September option, $20 35@$20 50, closing at $20 45@$20 50; and 3,000 bbls., October, at $20 35@$20 50, closing at $20 45@$20 50....Dressed Hogs have been more sought after, with City at 10½c.@11c. for heavy to light. ....City Cut-meats have been in rather better demand, at about former figures, with sales reported of 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 10½c.; 1,800 Pickled Hams at 13⅝c.@14c.; 900 Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.@12c., and 1,300 Smoked Hams at 15½c....Western product wholly nominal. ....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.@12c.; Pickled Hams at 13⅝c.@14c.; Smoked Hams at 15¼c.@15¾c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@13½c.; Rib Bellies, in bxs., 12 ℔., at 13½c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 14c....Bacon has been in moderate demand, with City Long Clear quoted up to 12¾c. for small lots; Western Long and Short Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of 25 bxs. City Long Clear at quoted rates....A very slow trade has been reported in Lard, for early delivery, with prices showing a little irregularity, closing, however rather more steadily. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 13⅝c.; new do. at 13½c.@13⅝c.; Western Kettle at 14¼c.; 300 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¼c.; 25 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c., quoted at 13c.@13⅛c.; 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms, quoted at 14c., and do., for the West Indies, at 13¾c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., and 750 tcs. October at 13 11-16c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c. Also 3,000 tcs., exchanged from September to October, at a difference of 3-32c.@⅛c., chiefly at 3-32c.... Beef has been selling slowly, even in a jobbing way, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. We quote from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet ⅌ bbl; sales, 50 bbls. ....Tierce Beef dull at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce.... Beef Hams have been inactive at from $20@$23 for good to extra choice old, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and up to $28 for extra choice new....The firmer grades of Butter continue in demand and quoted rather firm in price, on limited offerings. Medium and low grades sell slowly and irregularly within our range....We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@28c. for fair to prime, and 29c.@31c. for choice; State, in pails, 20c.@35c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@35c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 20c.@31c. for about fair ordinary to very choice; Western, in firkins and tubs, at 15c.@30c. for poor to fancy, mostly at 17c.@26c. for about fair to choice; Western pails, creamery, 27c.@32c., the latter an extreme.... Cheese has been in rather better request, chiefly for export, with the finest makes quoted steady, and not plenty....We quote Cheese at 4c.@11¼c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, mainly at 9c.@10½c. for good to strictly fine; 10¾c.@11c. for choice to fancy, 4c.@10c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@10½c. for poor to fancy....Eggs have been in less demand, within the range of 18c.@22c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 19c.@20½c. for good to strictly choice marks, ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Has been more sought after at steady prices, with Carolina, fair ordinary to choice, $7 50@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon free at $6 25@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½, chiefly $2 70@$2 75, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔. Messrs. F. Lyman & Co. recently received by steam, from New-Orleans, an invoice of new crop Louisiana, grown from Carolina seed, by Mr. P. K. Thompson, of Louisiana. The quality is deemed equal to any Rice ever received from that State. This crop compares very favorably with prime to choice Carolina or Georgia produce.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, on a rather more satisfactory call, chiefly for invoices.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and somewhat nominal, with Crude at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in demand and quoted at $2@$2 05, the latter an extreme, gold, ⅌ bushel of 56 ℔....Grass-seeds have been generally in limited request, with Clover quoted at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔....Timothy at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bushel....Rough Flax quiet at $1 75 ⅌ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 75@$1 85 here ⅌ bushel....Canary-seed has been rather quiet at $8 75@$11....Rape-seed dull; $2 85@$3 25.

SOAP—Has been attracting rather more attention, chiefly in a jobbing way, at unchanged prices. Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been fairly active, and prices have been quoted generally firm, with Mace at $1@$1 17½, the latter for very choice; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 40c.; East India Pepper, 16¼c.@16¾c.; White Pepper, 24½c.@25c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@11c., ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry with sales reported of 600 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; and 1,090 bags Venezuela at 8c. ⅌ ℔....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7 15-16c.@8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.; Powdered, 11c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅜c.@11½c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ⅌ ℔....The movements in Raw Sugars in this market since Aug. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Aug. 1, 1875	154,799	44,508	176,953	14,533
Receipts since Aug. 1	23,137	28,442	99,677	1,841
Total	177,933	72,950	276,630	17,374
Sales since Aug. 1	28,816	18,498	23,525	240
Stock Aug. 26, 1875	149,120	54,452	253,105	17,134
Stock Aug. 27, 1874	131,541	49,369	299,042	415

TALLOW—Has been quiet but stiffly held; good to choice quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; sales 50,000 ℔....Stearine has been in very moderate demand at 15⅜c.@15¾c. for good to very choice Western, in tcs.; sales 16 tcs. 16⅜c. ....City Naphtha nominal.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at late quotations, with sales reported of 2,500 half chests Green and 5,300 half chests Oolong on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in some demand on the basis of $1 45@1 50, gold, for Arctic, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 50 bbls. at $1 23, and 400 bbls. at $1 23½ per gallon, closing at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS.—The movements in the line of Grain engagements by sail and steam, on berth, have been unusually liberal, and rates by steam to Liverpool have been quoted higher, closing firm. The offerings of Resin, Flour, Cotton, and Tobacco have been fair at about former figures. In the line of charters, a fair business has been reported in tonnage for Petroleum, at about late quotations. Tonnage for Grain was in rather more request, but at reduced rates. Vessels for Lumber, and Coal in light demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 32,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6⅝d. ⅌ bushel; and 1,300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 ℔.; and, by steam, 1,300 bales Cotton on private terms—quoted nominally at 7-32d. by outside vessels, and ¼d. by the regular lines; 88,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.; 16,000 bushels do. at 6¾d.; 24,000 bushels do. (a three-boat-load bin,) at 7d.; 24,000 bushels do. (shipment of next Tuesday) at 7d.; and 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. for Corn and 7½d. for Wheat, which were the closing figures, showing an advance of fully 1d. ⅌ bushel on yesterday's quotations, (which should have read 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel,) 2,800 bxs. Cheese, part at 30s. ⅌ ton, and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 ℔., with some inquiry noted for room for Hops at equal to current rates. ....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ⅌ bushel, and 500 pchs. Syrup at 22s. 6d.; also, a British ship, 903 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo. ....For Glasgow, by steamer, 40,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 ℔.; 275 bales Hay (of recent shipment,) and 5,500 Staves on private terms....For Hull, by steamer, 32,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 7d. ⅌ bushel....For the United Kingdom, a German bark, 375 tons, with Sugar, reported from Cerro Azul, and Samanca, (as chartered there,) at 53s. 6d.; a British bark, 441 tons, with do. from Malabrigo at 55s.; and another, 384 tons, with Guano, reported from Mepillones at 50s. ....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,500 qrs. of Grain, (a recharter,) at 6s. ⅌ qr., with Grain tonnage quoted at Philadelphia at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ⅌ qr., at which latter rate one vessel for about 4,000 qrs. was chartered....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard on private terms, quoted at 40s. as the asking rate; and 150 sides Leather at 65s. Also a British ship, 996 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 400 pks. Lard, part at 1.70 reichmarks; 500 bbls. Resin, 50 pks. Tallow, and 450 pks. Tobacco on private terms; also, a British bark, 700 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl., with option of Bremen. ....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 515 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Gottenburg, a Swedish bark, 392 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Naphtha, and 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 395 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, (a recharter,) at 6s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian bark, 418 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s to the Mediterranean, or 6s. to the Adriatic....For Santander, a Norwegian bark, 315 tons, hence, with about 1,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 488 tons, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 25½c. ⅌ case....For Pernambuco and back, an American brig, 214 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Hayti, an American schooner, 178 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,700, gold, and back with Log-wood at $4 50.... For St. John, Newfoundland, an American brig, 325 tons, hence, with Flour, Provisions, &c., at 35c.@40c. ⅌ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOULOTTE, (English Comic Opera.)—Miss Julia Mathews, Miss Rose Temple, Messrs. Forrester, Macdermitt, Collier.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BIG BONANZA—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Ringgold, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Sargent.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE—(Comic Opera)—Miss Clara Fisher, Mr. Woodfield.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The accounts which we daily receive from the interior of this State show that the Republicans are everywhere bent upon doing good work this Fall, and are bound together by a spirit of thorough good feeling and harmony. The people had a sample of what a Democratic Legislature could do for them last Winter, and they were not particularly delighted with it. The Speaker of the Assembly was doubtless a representative Democrat, but he reflected little credit on the body over which he presided. It was only by dint of incessant exertions on the part of Republicans in the Senate that a large number of most mischievous jobs were frustrated. We must recover the Assembly this year, unless the already grievous burden of taxation is to be indefinitely increased for the benefit of JOHN KELLY and Tammany Hall. With a good ticket and platform from our State Convention next month, we can easily prove to the Democrats that there is a vast amount of "fight" still left in the Republicans of New-York.

When you cannot answer a real and serious charge against you, substitute an imaginary charge for it, and answer that. Such is the ingenious plan now adopted by the Democrats. It has been proved that Mr. TILDEN, while masquerading as a Great Reformer, is in reality perpetuating the very rule which he helped to support when TWEED and SWEENY were at the head of it. But the Democratic papers do not attempt to meet that charge, for it is unanswerable; so they make a great fuss over an imaginary statement that "Gov. TILDEN has had an attack of paralysis." Well, who has ever said that? The Republican papers, say the Democrats. No such thing—there is not a Republican paper which has said it. There was, indeed, a story very generally current last Winter to the effect that Gov. TILDEN was suffering from a certain troublesome infirmity. But we never heard his complaint called "paralysis" before.

We must call attention to a great outrage which is now being committed by the Democratic papers and their "Liberal" tenders. We have noticed with sorrow that these journals have lately been calling the Governor all sorts of horrible names. Thus, on Wednesday, the *Tribune* spoke of him as "Old TILDEN," "an old fraud," "a conspirator," a "hypocrite," "a thieves' attorney," and a "humbug." These are hard words, and surely they come with an ill grace from the *Tribune* when applied to Gov. TILDEN. Did he not befriend it in a very substantial manner last Fall? It may be said that the offensive article got in by "accident"; but such accidents ought not to happen. Yesterday the *World* was seized with the same distemper, and spoke of Mr. TILDEN, (not for the first time,) as a "railroad lawyer" and "an abandoned old villain." Is it decorous thus to treat a public man? He may not have had a stroke of paralysis, but he will need powerful stimulants to keep up his spirits if this style of attack is to be indulged in much longer.

The death of Mr. NOE, which occurred last evening, makes the outrage of which he was the victim on Sunday last more terrible in its character, and adds greatly to the difficulties which Superintendent WALLING has already encountered in the case. He should now remember that he is not only pursuing a burglar but a murderer, and should work his whole force night and day to effect the capture of this miscreant. If, with all the clues which are in the hands of the Police in this affair, we have a repetition of the Rogers and Nathan failures, there will be a general demand for a reform of the Police force by legislative enactment. Let the Police take what time they need in this matter, but let them be sure, for the safety of our citizens and their own good name, that they not only capture, but convict, the murderer of JAMES H. NOE.

We should be unfeignedly sorry to see questions of religion introduced into our politics, and it will not be the fault of the Protestants if ever they are pressed upon us. In Ohio, the Catholics have made no secret of their plans to abolish the public schools, and in our own State nothing but the wisdom of Cardinal MCCLOSKEY, Dr. MCGLYNN, and a few others, has prevented the dispute from breaking out in a violent form. It is not long ago since a priest in this City made a fierce attack on the public schools, and there is no doubt that the Catholics would shut them all up if they had the power. The Evangelical Convention, now in session at Cape May, has passed a series of resolutions on the subject, in which some of the Romanist aggressions are plainly and truly described. The convention has not exaggerated the peril in which our school system is placed. We have no desire to see this question become an active one in politics; but whenever it is forced upon the people, there cannot be the smallest doubt as to what their decision will be.

The failure of the Bank of California will create much consternation in San Francisco and throughout the Pacific States and Territories. This was a bank of deposit and discount, organized under State laws, and doing business exclusively on a gold basis. Its capital was five millions; but its reserves were understood to be a much greater amount. Of late years, the Bank of California has pursued a policy of "developing the interests of the Pacific coast." The managers have been engaged in an infinite variety of enterprises, and the bank has been involved, directly or indirectly, in almost every industrial project of any note. Their connections were far-reaching and intricate. The famous Palace Hotel, San Francisco, an enormous structure, is among the speculative ventures of Mr. RALSTON, the President of the bank, he having purchased the interest in that concern of his sole partner, Senator SHARON, of Nevada. It is not possible that a banking institution which, like this, has long stood at the head of the financial corporations of the State, should fall without causing a profound sensation. The bank had connections with many foreign houses, and was largely interested in Asiatic trade and exchange. Its power in California and Nevada affairs has been enormous. Outside of the Pacific slope its suspension need not seriously affect the current of business.

SMALL-BEER POLITICIANS.

If the current business of a municipality which spends some fifty millions a year fails to excite the public interest which properly belongs to it, the fault is as much in the local authorities, who have succeeded in vulgarizing a really great subject, as in the people, who have a vital interest in seeing that business properly conducted. Who, for example, beyond the circle of the unwashed crowd which makes noisy demonstrations in the galleries, takes the slightest interest in the proceedings of the New-York Board of Aldermen? And can it be said that the knowledge of being criticised by an intelligent public opinion out of doors would sensibly modify the policy of the majority of that board? They would go on doing the bidding of Tammany Hall and courting the applause of the loafers around the City Hall Park, however clearly they might be convinced that they had incurred the contempt of every respectable citizen. It is sheer nonsense to talk of extending the province of local legislation, when the people of New-York cannot elect more than half a dozen men of decent character and average intelligence out of a board of twenty-one members. From its very first meeting to its latest, the majority in the Board of Aldermen have been engaged in the attempt to create political patronage for themselves at the expense of the tax-payers. The only checks on their powers of plunder have been those invaluable safeguards of the charter—the necessity of a three-fourths vote for all resolutions involving the expenditure of money, and the system of election which secures the minority party something approaching to proportionate representation.

For the reform of local business we want no additional powers conferred on the Board of Aldermen, but rather a restriction of those which they possess. The contract system ought to be made the rule in all public works, and the Aldermen should have no power to order the performance of jobs by day's work in any instance whatever. All this interminable wrangle about the water-supply would never have been heard of had the laying of new mains been a matter for public competition and public letting, as it was thirty years ago. Everybody knows that the anxiety of the Commissioner of Public Works and of the Democratic Aldermen to increase the supply of water is a mere blind to their efforts to secure half a million of dollars to be used as an election fund for the benefit of Tammany Hall. At this moment, the big pipe, boulevard, aqueduct, and sewer repair rolls of the Department of Public Works are stuffed with bummers and political hangers-on, who devote more time to the corner grog shops than to their work, and who serve Tammany Hall with much greater assiduity than they do the City. The work of these men is inspected by others whose previous experience as shoemakers, tailors, barbers, or bar-tenders certainly does not qualify them for this service. A private contractor would be ruined in three months who should conduct his business according to the methods in vogue in the Department of Public Works, and yet the head of that department keeps calling, week after week, for more money to send after the thousands which he is daily wasting. Not a dollar ought to be voted for such a purpose till the system of day's work is abandoned in favor of the democratic and business-like method of public letting.

A special meeting is to be held to-day, at which the opposition of the Republican Aldermen to this water job will be once more sought to be overcome. Of course the loafers in the gallery will applaud the appeals to vote money to furnish labor for the unemployed, and windy demagogues like Alderman PURROY will pose as the only true friends of "the working man." If the Democratic colleagues of PURROY have turned their advocacy of the claims of labor to as good account as he has done, they have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result. That person is said to have intrigued so successfully with Commissioner MARTIN, of the Department of Public Parks, as to secure the appointment of two-thirds of the entire laboring force employed by the department in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Nor has his liberal peddling of labor tickets interfered with Mr. PURROY's care over his own relatives. JOHN PURROY is a watchman at High Bridge, receiving $2 50 a day. JOSEPH PURROY is a "reader" in the Board of Aldermen, and for the performance of some alleged services, not very obviously attached to that position, he gets $1,000 a year. FRANCIS M. PURROY is a Police Surgeon, at a salary of $1,500 a year, and the Alderman himself, in virtue of having diligently attended to the orders of JOHN KELLY, is what is called "a rising man" in politics. Who knows but that the Purroy family may become as illustrious in local official circles as their prototypes of the household of Sweeny?

Why should people wonder that New-York is extravagantly burdened and notoriously misgoverned, when men of this type are intrusted with the conduct of its affairs? The Board of "Strikers" would be a tolerably appropriate title for our present Board of Aldermen, and the ridiculous attempt to be made at the special meeting of to-day to prevent the chance of extracting patronage out of the rapid-transit scheme from going past them, will certainly help to confirm the justice of such a title. We have little hope that the disgust with which the respectable community view the tactics of the majority of our Aldermen will go far to secure us a better board next Fall. But we have some expectation that the next Legislature may be induced to provide additional checks upon their tendency to promote political jobbery and corruption.

THE SICK MAN AGAIN.

It does not seem at all likely that the Herzegovinian difficulty will be settled by Turkey. It is said, to be sure, that the Sublime Porte proposes to inquire into the causes of grievance. Inquiry presumes redress, if possible. But this is precisely the way in which Turkey always goes to war with its revolted colonies. There must be a certain amount of proclamation of the benevolent intentions of the Sultan, and many assurances of pardon to repentant rebels, before the Army moves and the real fighting begins. In the end, however, foreign aid will come in to quiet the insurgent provinces. It is conceded that Turkey exists on the map of Europe only by the consent and countenance of the great powers. The integrity of the Empire is sustained so long as the powers agree; when these finally disagree, Turkey will dissolve. It is possible, indeed, that the catastrophe may be hastened by financial debility. The sick man is failing fast; it is uncertain whether this spasm is not the last.

The real complaint in Herzegovina, as in other so-called Christian provinces of the Ottoman Empire, is simple enough. It is not altogether a question of taxation, though it may sometimes take that shape. Indeed, some of the revolted districts are exempt from taxation—an immunity which they secured during the last war between Turkey and Montenegro; other districts have already paid their taxes and have no such immediate cause for commotion. The real trouble is that the race is at enmity with the Moslems. So long as Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina are governed by an alien tribe, and compelled to yield any form of obedience to a hated religious rule, there must be discontent and rebellion. We may grant that the instinct, if we call it by no higher name, of the Sclavic race is not political; but it is, nevertheless, hostile to Mohammedanism and Turkish domination. Moreover, there is a distinct plan of union always clearly set forth in the minds of the leaders and the more intelligent people. A restoration of that great Serbia which fell before the conquering arms of the house of OSMANLI, would bring independence to the Christian provinces now in arms, or meditating revolt against Turkey.

Of the fifteen millions of population of Turkey in Europe, only four millions are reckoned as Mohammedans. Yet the crescent in all this vast domain floats above the cross. It is a patent fact that the governing race has utterly broken down in numbers and organization. What may be accomplished in a community of one compact nationality is shown in Serbia, where, though political troubles have occasionally appeared, there are prosperity, harmony, and comparative order. Outside of the Serbian boundaries, the Sclavic dependencies are in a state of continual turmoil and discontent. There is no justice in their being governed by the effete despotism of the Moslems. There is no real reason why these increasing and hardy Christian nationalities should long submit to a power that rules only by the consent of distant neighbors.

Turkey has long since been practically bankrupt. Each year the budget shows a deficit; each year the expenses of the State increase. Everything possible of mortgage has been pledged in security of loans floated in European capitals. The Egyptian tribute, the general revenues of the Empire, Customs, tithes, duties, mines, and provincial excise dues, have been mortgaged one after another, until, as KARL BLIND says, no tangible security is left but the bracelets and bangles of the seraglio. Nevertheless this bankrupt, incoherent, misgoverned, and depleted Empire hangs together. It is sustained by that public opinion in Europe which protects the holders of Turkish bonds, and by that ancient superstition which teaches European diplomatists that Constantinople is the gateway to India. If it were possible that a Serbian or Sclavic Empire, extending from the Adriatic to the Danube, should spring out of the political chaos in Turkey, European diplomacy would be appalled. If, as a consequence of such a change on the map, the remainder of the Turkish Empire should crumble, as it must do, we should expect that three or four great powers would instantly assume an offensive attitude. Christian nations maintain Moslem supremacy in European Turkey. What with an interest in the bonds of the moribund State, and fears of the consequences of a division of the dead man's effects, these nations agree to keep the invalid alive.

Nevertheless, the end must some time come. The new Christian empire south of the Danube may not now arise. It is possible that another Turkish loan may be negotiated. It is likely that the Sultan will make terms with the insurgents; but these things must be accomplished by the aid and active interference of Christian Governments. The money must be borrowed in London, Frankfort, and Vienna. England, Russia, Germany, and Austria will prescribe conditions of peace in Herzegovina and Bosnia, just as they did in Montenegro, and just as they secured for Serbia that *quasi* independence which now excites the envy of neighboring dependencies of Turkey. After all, it is only a shadow which remains of Turkey. Christian nations fight its battles and decide when peace shall be proclaimed. It does not much matter what formal steps Turkey may take in the troubles of the Christian provinces. The real power felt there does not reside in Constantinople.

POLICE AND CRIMINALS.

It may be, as we have lately suggested, that our efficient and industrious burglars have, in the opinion of the Police, certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the felonious pursuit of plunder. It may be also that the Police are correct in the theory on which they have of late invariably acted, and that the citizen must protect his property in his own person and at his individual risk and peril. But there are some old-fashioned people who do not take this view of the matter. It is all very well, say these persons, to be roused from your sleep once in a while to shoot or brain a burglar, but when the incident is too frequently repeated, it becomes not only monotonous but exhaustive. The citizen who spends most of the night in a struggle with a burglar is hardly fit for business next day, and therefore, say these captious critics, the "finest Police force in the world" should do something to keep these marauders out of our homes.

Considering this wide-spread belief—which may be a delusion, but is nevertheless entertained—it is pertinent to again inquire whether the Police can do anything to help us. In referring to this subject, the other day, we gave some reasons for our opinion that they can, and we cited the Habitual Criminals act, passed in 1873, as affording a means to keep our outlaws under some sort of control. In order to show that there was some good ground for this belief, we now quote the first section of this law:

> "If any person shall be charged on oath or affirmation before any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in this State with being a professional thief, pauper, pickpocket, counterfeiter, or forger, or shall have been arrested by the Police authorities at any steam-boat landing, railroad depot, church, banking institution, brokers' office, place of public amusement, auction-room, store, auction sale in private residences, passenger car, hotel or restaurant, *or at any other gathering of people, whether few or many;* and if it be proven to the satisfaction of any such Magistrate or Justice of the Peace by sufficient testimony that he or she was frequenting or attending such place or places for an unlawful purpose, and that he or she had at some time been convicted of any of the crimes herein named, he or she shall be deemed a disorderly person, and upon conviction after trial shall be committed by the said Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding one hundred days, there to be kept at hard labor; and in counties where there is no Penitentiary, or where no contract exists with any authorities of any Penitentiary in the State, then to the County Jail of said county, for a term not exceeding one hundred days, or, in the discretion of any such Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, he or she shall be required to enter security for his or her good behavior."

When the Police are asked why this law is not enforced, it is in the first place usually answered that there is no power of arrest unless the criminal is found in a crowd, but when attention is called to the words we have italicized, it is nearly always admitted that the criminal can be lawfully taken into custody anywhere. The next excuse is that it is difficult if not impossible to obtain a conviction under this law. We grant it, and answer that the law was intended to secure arrests and not convictions. It was designed to harry criminals out of the City by subjecting them to frequent arrests. If they should be convicted and committed, so much the better, but if they were turned loose by the Magistrate only to be picked up and arraigned again, they would speedily become convinced that it would pay them better to be honest or to ply their trade in some other city. It was for this purpose the law was framed, and the checks were put upon convictions to protect those innocent citizens who might become the victims of Police malice or stupidity.

The demand of the Police for unlimited authority in dealing with all classes of citizens before attempting to deal with the criminals cannot be entertained. They have, or should have, accurate knowledge concerning the criminals, and over these they should have absolute control. Over all known thieves, and especially burglars and pickpockets, they should exercise the strictest surveillance. Let them study the systems of London and Paris, but particularly the latter, and let them apply them, so far as our different institutions will permit, to the daily routine of Police duty here, and we shall soon hear no more of these nightly struggles with burglars which are bringing our City into disrepute, and our Police into contempt.

HIGHLIFEURS.

This word has not yet been introduced into any dictionaries of the English language, neither have the persons whom it has been invented to describe yet taken a place in American society. Both are French. Highlifeurs, or Hihglifeurs, as the word most frequently appears in the French papers, is a birth of the current year, and furnishes another example of the manner in which the French people gratify their modern fancy for grafting Anglo-Saxon terms on their own language. It is one of a small family of Gallicized English words which, springing into existence a few years ago, is rapidly increasing under the influence of international intercourse; and as such we may be content to let it rest.

But considering that the season at our fashionable watering-places will soon be drawing to a close, it may not be unimportant to direct the attention of a certain set of demonstrative young gentlemen at those places to the meaning of the word. It will give them a hint which they may like to act upon, if only for the amusement of their friends.

Paris this Summer has been notoriously dull. Even the Sultan of Zanzibar, after his London experiences, was struck with the prevalent quietness of the French metropolis. The French themselves acknowledge it; and in consequence large numbers of persons have flitted away to the various sea-side resorts, where they found it easier to manufacture a little temporary gayety than in the more unwieldy circles of the city. But in these little towns, the hitherto pent up spirits of the people have bubbled over with unusual exuberance, and hihglifeurs and hihglifeuses are the consequence. If these words are contemplated from a French point of view, they will be found to convey a much wider meaning than the common-place English word high-liver. There is something vulgar about the latter, and a good deal of the artistic about the former. So it is in reality. The hihglifeur is not only a man of spirit and fashion, who lives well and can afford to do it, but he sets himself out to lead society, or at least a section of it. And he must lead it in the French fashion, with vivacity, novelty, and French art. He adopts a new mode of dress, to begin with. This is described as something like a night-shirt, with, of course, frills, lace, openwork, and starched wristbands. Over this he places a suit of pink and blue flannel, so cut and arranged as to present numerous openings for the display of the embroidered night-gear. Thus decked, he passes an hour or two in the morning astonishing the natives, after which he has recourse to the casino or the promenade, but is always overflowing with gallantry and attention for his lady friends. From early morn till late at night he is at their service, devising gentle schemes for their amusement, finding a reward in their pleasant glances, soft sayings, and enchanting presence. He is known by his attire; and like the steward at a public ball, he feels that the responsibility of things going right at the particular place where he happens to be devolves upon him, and he works as in such circumstances only a Frenchman can work. The hihglifeur is a product of the present season, but since he came into being, the French tell us that the dullness of Paris has been more than compensated by the increased vivacity of life at the sea-side.

In the absence of accurate information, we imagine that the hihglifeuse is a complement of him. She does not appear to have any special functions in the promotion of social life, though we can well understand that indirectly she would do her part. Being French, she would do that, but being a hihglifeuse, too, she will hardly fail to assist in the labors of her male prototype. Like him she starts with an intrusion upon the fashions. She scorns "paniers," and all substratal paddings and superficial plaits and folds. She indulges, instead, in bows and knots of many colors, but chosen with taste we may be sure. She is especially fond of a yachting costume, and provided there is style and novelty about it, she cares nothing for elegance. Like the hihglifeur, she aims to impersonate the enjoyment of life and to promote it among those around her.

It cannot be said that the object is a bad one, but we doubt very much whether the hihglifeur and his lady representative can be transplanted to American soil. There is ample need for more genial social intercourse and genuine harmless gayety here. It is not that we do not want a few hihglifeurs at our Summer resorts. But we doubt whether they would flourish or even take root in our colder Anglo-Saxon atmosphere. Nothing is more thoroughly French than this latest of their social institutions, and it is worth studying if only as a new, but truly characteristic, phase of French society and French life.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

The regular and potent attractions of this most popular place of resort received last evening an addition in shape of the performances of Signor Tagliapietra. The noble voice of this young baritone had already been heard at the Academy of Music, and it will not cause astonishment to the many thousand persons who have tested the acoustic qualities of Gilmore's concert garden to learn that its rich and powerful tones afforded quite as much pleasure as when the artist trod the boards in the picturesque costume required by the exigencies of the lyric drama. Signor Tagliapietra sang Mattei's "Non è Ver," and so well did he sing it that its immediate repetition was instantly insisted upon. The remainder of the programme was, as usual, inspiriting and satisfactory to the most critical. Mr. Levy played "Robert, toi que j'aime," besides the two or three additional solos *de rigueur;* Mr. Arbuckle contributed an "Air Varié"; Rossini's overture to "Semiramide" and Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture delighted the lovers of the classical and semi-classical, and Strauss and Offenbach—the former represented by the "Wiener Blut" waltz, and the latter by selections from "La Bell Hélène—afforded a liberal measure of delight to the less exacting listener. The audience was very large.

OBITUARY.

MR. J. G. WITHERBEE.

J. G. Witherbee, generally known in connection with the large iron interests of Northern New-York, died of apoplexy at his home in Port Henry on Wednesday, at the age of fifty-four. Beginning life with nothing but his hands and head, he amassed a large fortune, and at the time of his death was President of the Cedar Point Iron Company, President of the First National Bank of Port Henry, owned a third interest in the firm of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., was Director and largely interested in the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, and was largely identified with all the leading business interests of Northern New-York. He will best be remembered for his generosity and benevolence. Many poor families had been supported by his bounty, bestowed without the knowledge of others, and many starting in business, or in distress or perplexity, have found in him a sympathizing friend and counselor and a practical helper.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The preparations for the sixth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition are now so far advanced as to warrant the assertion that it will be a grand success. The ceremonies will be preceded by the grandest trades procession ever witnessed in the West. Machines, manufactures, and products are rapidly arriving from all parts of the country, and occupying assigned positions. Through the exertions of the Art Committee and the generous response of the owners of celebrated paintings and engravings, the choicest works of art, many of them never before publicly exhibited, have been secured.

THE EVANGELICAL CONVENTION.

ROMANISM DISCUSSED—ADOPTION OF STRONG RESOLUTIONS PROTESTING AGAINST SECTARIAN INTERFERENCE WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 26.—The attendance at the Evangelical Convention to-day was very good. The subject of Romanism was taken up and discussed until 1 o'clock; several papers were read and there was much debate, resulting finally in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Government of these United States has been founded on the separation of Church and State and their disjoint existence and separation within their distinct spheres; and

Whereas, The Romanist Church is now forming State, national, and political organizations in this country, under the name of Catholic unions, for the avowed purpose of securing, by means of the ballot, legislation favorable to its interests, and subversive of the fundamental principles of republican government; and

Whereas, The Papal Church, apparently with the purpose of overturning the free institutions of a country which has welcomed its adherents to a full participation in its privileges, is employing sophistry and intrigue to induce our people, and especially politicians, to favor their unjust, unconstitutional, and purely denominational claims; and

Whereas, The Church of Rome is demanding the distribution of the public school funds among the religious sects, or the entire subversion of our admirable and time-honored system of public instruction, and is employing agencies, in some instances purely political, to secure legislation and municipal appropriations to their asylums, churches, and parochial schools, thereby subverting the fundamental conception of the relation of Church and State as established by our fathers in the institutions of this New World; therefore,

Resolved, That we do cordially approve, and will earnestly maintain, as citizens of these United States, the principle which separates the State from the Church.

Resolved, That it is with profound regret that we have learned that politico-ecclesiastical organizations have been established in New-Jersey and other States, under the inspiration and blessing of the Pope, the members of which unions are bound to render unreserved obedience to ecclesiastics made officers in these organizations.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly calls upon all friends of American institutions to exert all their energy and influence in every legitimate way, to resist these aggressions and maintain our free institutions intact.

Resolved, That, believing in the freedom of conscience and the right of self-government, we call upon all patriots in the country to resist by all lawful methods all efforts to change the present system of public school education.

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit every true friend of our country to use his influence in every proper way to prevent State and municipal appropriations for sectarian purposes.

The debate on the fourth resolution was sharp and prolonged. An afternoon session was held, at which Dr. Nevin, Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, made a good speech on Christian union. He said he believed in the intercommunion of the churches, the exchange of pulpits, and free communion. Christian union never could be brought about until barriers between denominations were removed. Episcopalians should welcome all evangelical ministers to their pulpits, and Baptists should admit other churches to the Lord's table. Dr. Pitzer followed with a forcible address.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—THE WORK IN THE SOUTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1875.

The Executive Committee of the National Union League of America held a secret session here to-day. The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Colonnade Hotel, and did not adjourn until 4 o'clock. Ex-Gov. William A. Newell, of New-Jersey, presided, and Mr. Thomas G. Baker, of New-York, acted as Secretary. Considerable business of an important and secret character was transacted. Measures were discussed, looking to the organization of the League in the South, and the vigorous prosecution of work against the Democracy in that section. The aid of all loyal whites who will agree to work with colored Republicans will be invoked. The idea is, as far as could be learned, to unite the colored voters in that section of the country, and keep them as far as possible from the contaminating influence of bad Democrats, who use some of the colored men as mere tools. Addresses were made by Messrs. J. G. McQuaide, Hon. Benjamin Hockel, and H. W. Gwinner, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William A. Newell, of New-Jersey; William A. Cook, Esq., of District of Columbia: Mr. Godard, New-York, and J. J. Siers of Alabama.

This meeting is preliminary to a large one to be held here next month, at which representatives from every State in the Union will be present. Several important measures and ideas for the large meeting to discuss were brought forward to-day, and a partial programme of the business mapped out.

RESCUE OF A DROWNING FAMILY.

HANCOCK, N. Y., Aug. 26.—During a storm on Tuesday last Mrs. G. L. Sproat and her three children took refuge in an old deserted saw-mill standing on Falls Creek, near Delhi. The mill stood at the head of a fall forty feet high, below which some twenty feet the water plunges over another precipice thirty feet. The creek was much swollen by the recent rains, and the foundation of the mill was so much undermined that the weight and moving about of Mrs. Sloat and her children in the building caused it to fall into the stream. It was swept to and over the first fall. As it plunged over Mr. Sloat, who was returning from a field, saw it. Not aware that his wife and children were in it, he ran to the foot of the lower fall to see the mill pass over that. In going over the first precipice the mill was broken into pieces, and when the the *débris* reached the top of the second plunge Mr. Sloat saw his wife and children struggling among the timbers. A short distance below the lower fall the water passes through a narrow gorge in the rocks. Mr. Sloat ran quickly to that spot, and succeded in drawing his wife and his oldest and youngest children out of the torrent, as their bodies were swept to the gorge. The other child did not appear. Mrs. Sloat and the two children were resuscitated without much difficulty. The body of the missing child has since been found, about a mile down the stream.

HOW A FARMER LOST HIS REASON.

HANCOCK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Horace W. Smith, a wealthy and prominent farmer of the town of Hamden, this county, who took a raft down the Delaware last week, has been brought back hopelessly insane. He was a highly sensitive man, and it is supposed that the perilous situations and exciting scenes that he experienced on the trip so worked on him as to destroy his reason. His raft was wrecked once, and all hands narrowly escaped drowning. He saw several other rafts go to pieces in various places, and witnessed the drowning of one of the hands. Some time afterward he manifested symptoms of mental derangement, and begged his men not to drown him. Subsequently he threw his pocket-book, containing several thousand dollars, into the river, and then attempted to jump in himself. He was prevented by his men, and became so violent that it was necessary to secure him to the raft.

THE LACHINE CANAL.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—Owing to the illness of Mr. Page, the plans and specifications for the Lachine Canal work have been delayed, and it will therefore be necessary to postpone to a future day the letting of contracts.

WASHINGTON.

THE BANK-CHECK REVENUE STAMP.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT FOR PRINTING IN DOUBT—A DECISION PROBABLE TO-DAY—EXPRESS RATES FOR CARRYING NATIONAL CURRENCY—INEFFICIENT PROSECUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—No conclusion has been arrived at by the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to awarding the contract for printing the two-cent revenue stamp on bank checks. It appears that some bidders, in consequence of the ambiguity of the advertised proposals, were misled, and made their offers to perform the work based on the idea that the award would hinge on the lowest price to be paid by the United States for printing the stamps, without regard to the price authorized to be charged the parties on whose checks the stamps may be printed, while other bidders took different views of the work to be done. Commissioner Pratt inclines to the opinion that as these stamps are solely for the convenience of those who order them, they should pay the entire cost of having them printed upon their checks. Under the present contract the American Phototype Company of New-York are authorized to charge the parties ordering the impressed stamp at the rate of $10 for each 1,000 impressions, six stamps being the maximum number printed at one impression. In addition to this, the Government is charged twenty-three cents for each 1,000 stamps printed. Thus, while a merchant would pay $2 for printing 1,000 sheets of checks requiring 6,000 stamps, the Government is called upon to pay twenty-three cents per 1,000 stamps printed for the convenience of the merchant. Of course the legal value of the stamp is not included in this statement. This complexity produced a confusion of proposals, and the Secretary and Commissioner of Internal Revenue are considering whether it would not be best to issue an explanatory circular to all the parties who are now bidders and invite them to make new proposals. One of the pending bids is for one cent per 1,000,000 stamps; another offers to perform the work for such price as may be determined by the Commissioner, while another offers the United States $2,100 per month for the privilege of having the work. Fifty-nine millions was the number of this class of stamps printed the last fiscal year. Say there were six stamps to each impression made, and the number of impressions for which $10 per 1,000 were paid would be about ten millions, which would yield $100,000 to the printer. The proposition to pay the Government $2,100 per month for the work really means, therefore, that the bidder will pay the United States a premium of $25,000 for the privilege of charging individuals who want stamps impressed on their checks $75,000, thus making the Government a partner in the profits. The aim of the Commissioner is to make an arrangement to have the work done for merchants, bankers, and others at the lowest figures at which it can be properly and legitimately performed. A sub-contractor at Philadelphia has been doing the work for $5 for each 1,000 impressions, leaving the contractor a clean profit of $5 on each 1,000 impressions and twenty-three cents on each 1,000 stamps. It will be decided to-morrow whether the contract will be awarded on one of the pending bids or whether the bidders will be invited to make new proposals.

RATES FOR CARRYING CURRENCY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

A new rate of compensation has been agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and Adams Express Company for the carrying of national bank notes to and from the redemption agency here. The rate for carrying legal tenders is twenty-five cents each way for every $1,000, the Government assuming all risk of loss by fire, water, and the public enemy. This rate was established during the war, before the existence of national bank notes, and the bank notes have been carried upon the same terms, the express company, however, having no immunity guarantee against unavoidable loss. Recently the express company notified Treasurer New that the notes of the banks would not be carried longer at the present rate, and named fifty cents each way for every $1,000 as the price desired for future service. This price the Treasurer regarded as exorbitant, and proposed thirty-five cents as a proper compensation. The matter has been in controversy for some time, and has finally been settled at thirty-seven and one-half cents for every $1,000 of bank notes carried each way over the lines of that company, the same price to be paid other companies whose lines may be necessarily used in the transportation. The express company assumes the liability for any loss that may occur while the notes are in their possession. The new arrangement will not affect the rates paid for carrying United States notes and fractional currency, which remain as before, at twenty-five cents per $1,000. Officers of the express company are expected here to-morrow to perfect the arrangement. The expense of transportation to and from the Redemption Bureau is borne by the national banks, each bank paying for its own acts of redemption.

THE SNYDER BAIL—FISHER STILL IN OFFICE.

Immediately after the developments attending the release on fraudulent bail of Snyder, the alleged robber of Perry's dry-goods store, and the discovery that Assistant District Attorney Fisher had not given proper care to the conduct of the case, the Attorney General made preparations for the immediate removal of that official; but on examining the matter of his appointment to office, it was discovered that under a special law, which affects only this District, the appointment of Assistant District Attorney was not made by the Attorney General, but was vested in the District Attorney; and under these circumstances the removal from office of Mr. Fisher, which would have been immediately made, has not happened, and he will remain in his present position until the 1st of September, when ex-Gov. Wells will take charge of the office. The subject of Snyder's release is undergoing a thorough examination at the Department of Justice, with the certainty of such action being taken concerning it as the facts may warrant.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Attorney General having given an adverse decision on points presented to him in the Chorpenning case, Chorpenning has filed his application for relief on account of mail contracts in the Court of Claims. The amount involved is $463,000. About $225,000, awarded by the Court of Claims in twenty-four cases for captured abandoned property, will be paid. An appeal has been taken by the Government in the other cases reported on by the Special Commissioner, involving between $300,000 and $400,000. Among the latter is the case of Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas, in whose favor an award of $163,140 was made on account of captured and abandoned cotton on the estate of his grandmother in Mississippi.

PERTINACITY.

James H. Goodsell, of the New-York *Graphic,* has been hanging about the Treasury Department for several days, endeavoring to secure the contract for printing the revenue stamps on bank checks.

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon issue an order directing a change in the stations of all the vessels of the Revenue Marine service. The order is made on account of the necessity of a change from salt to fresh water for the iron vessels.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

TIDINGS FROM PORTO RICO.

THE PERENNIAL STRUGGLE—A SINGULAR JOURNALIST — HAYTIAN PRACTICES — SPANISH ACCOUNTS OF LATE ENCOUNTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1875.

A stray copy of *Le Peuple*, a journal published in Port-au-Prince, has fallen into my hands, and proves to be quite a lively sheet. It is edited by J. J. Audain, who adds to his editorial functions the elevated charge of Senator of the Republic, and also keeps a "variety" store. The editorial notice which employs a prominent place, in italics, is quite a curiosity, as may be seen by the following translation:

Ex-Deputy C. A. S., of Corail, is requested to pay me the few hundred dollars he owes me since 1868. Mr. I. G., of Petit Goave, is requested to settle for the $700 he has to my credit. Mr. M., of the Cape, will please tell me if I ought to lose the $1,500 I paid him for his house of Mourne-à-Tuff, besides the lawyers' fees. Their names shall all appear in full within fifteen days, unless they settle their accounts, and there shall also be given the initials of other tardy payers, and amounts due for subscriptions to *Le Peuple*, and the names of men owing me $15,000 for goods. I am tired of giving these notices; I shall act henceforth, and those who pay up shall not be "shown up." I declare I shall no longer serve as a foot-rug for any one. I work for my money, perspire enough to earn it, and do not want any more blood-suckers to come to my house and take my goods gratuitously or on credit. I have received no inheritance from any one; all that I have has been paid for with the sweat of my brow, and I owe no favors to any one; on the contrary people owe me favors. I have said.

J. J. AUDAIN.

This redoubtable Senator-shopman-editor was bitterly opposed to the action of the Government in giving up the cargo of the Laura Pride, and proved himself a continual thorn in its side. In reporting the affair he states that public rumor credited the Spanish Consul with demanding the expulsion of M. Fernandez, an honorable Cuban, who was Professor of Mathematics and Spanish at the National Lyceum, and indignantly asks, Since when has Hayti made a treaty with Spain which gives her representative a right to make such a demand? "What," wrote he, "we negroes and mulattoes put beyond our walls a man who has sympathy for our brothers who are in slavery? *Allons donc!* One of two things, either we have blood in our veins or we have not!" So free was Audain in expressing his criticisms on the Government that the *Moniteur*, the official organ, which afterward published the decree giving up the Laura Pride's cargo to the Spanish man-of-war, also contained a caution to M. Audain, and threatened the suspension of his newspaper if he did not tone down his remarks. He did so.

CANNIBALISM IN HAYTI.

Another extract seems to confirm the horrible cannibalistic propensity of the savage Haytian Africans. An account is given of the arrest, in the outskirts of Port-au-Prince, of a *loup-garou* woman, at the very moment she was about to suck the life-blood out of a child. The account states that it is well known that many children die without having ever been ill, owing to the witches who suck them as one would suck an egg, and many of the children who died recently were found to have holes in their heads or backs, through which their life had been sucked away.

THE PERENNIAL STRUGGLE.

The Havana journals have lately furnished official reports of a number of skirmishes resulting invariably in advantages to the Spanish arms. The operations effected since the 20th of last month to the 4th inst., from Santa Cruz del Sur toward Puerto Principe, by the San Quintin Regiment and the Valmaseda squadron, gave as fruit the death of the insurgent Colonel and ex-Secretary of War Marianno Polhamus; that of Major Henry Teller, of two Sergeants, and of eight other persons; seven prisoners were also taken, two of whom were released on account of their age. On the 6th, the mulatto German, who, with a small band of insurgents, has been active in the districts of Calabarar de Sagua, Encrucijada, and San Sij, attacked a detachment of ten *mobilizados* or volunteers, stationed on the estate "Santa Rosa," in the District of Santa Clara, and killed six of them. But being actively pursued by all the available Spanish forces, German was overtaken at Hoyo de Maguaraya, and his band dispersed, with a loss of two killed, German himself being wounded, and, with one other negro, taken prisoner. Both were executed on the following day at San Diego de Niguas. The capture and execution of this rebel leader, who was formerly a slave on the "Dos Hermanas" plantation, is considered of importance, on account of his great perseverance in harassing the Spaniards, and because his extensive acquaintance with the country made him a most useful scout and guide for the insurgents. On the 3d a deserter from the Wagon regiment, taken prisoner at Tayas de Marroquin, was executed at Moron. His name was Santiago Gutierrez.

SHOOTING A FLAG OF TRUCE.

The following is the cool way in which the shooting of a flag of truce by the Spaniards is reported in *La Trocha* of Ciego de Avila:

"The forces making up the Second Battalion of Tarragona, which composes this detachment, have ever since the 1st of last month been daily exchanging shots with the enemy, but with no important result. On the morning of the 6th the enemy still persisted in their purpose of keeping the garrison in a constant state of alarm, and the insurgent leader Luis Morejon, wishing to put a gross insult upon the honor of our arms, sent the insurgent negro Luis Rojas with the most shameful proposals, which the commander of the garrison, Don Eugenio Andia, rejected with an energy and dignity characteristic of the noble Spanish pride by shooting the cynical emissary, who had stated that the torch would yet give freedom to Cuba. He was shot in full sight of the enemy, who, notwithstanding the failure of their stupid negotiation, the next morning attempted another attack, but were repulsed and put to shameful flight at the second volley."

MORE "VICTORIES."

Las Villas, of Remedios, of the 8th, states that on the night of the 28th ult. the insurgents attacked the detachments of Rosa Maria and Constancia, but were, of course, vigorously repulsed by the garrisons, leaving behind them five men killed and a quantity of arms, &c. The insurgents succeeded by the use of bottles of explosive liquids—the first instance of the use of "Greek fire" during the insurrection I have seen—in setting fire to the detachment or block-house on the "Constancia" plantation, and compelled its garrison to take refuge in another block-house or fort, where a brisk fire was maintained upon them. The report further states that the insurgents perceiving that the Spanish troops would fall a prey to the flames, suggested a surrender, which proposal was indignantly rejected by the owner of the estate and the Sergeant in command of the garrison. The report does not give the result achieved either by one side or the other, but it may be inferred. The *Bandera Española* of Cuba states that the column which left Yateras in pursuit of the band which invaded the district of Guantanamo and, by vile treason on the part of the inhabitants of Guaso, surprised the garrison of that place, overtook the rebels on the 30th at the "Caridad." A hard fight, which lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 9 at night, followed. The insurgents left upon the field twenty-three men killed, whom they could not carry off, and in the search afterward several more dead bodies were found: ten prisoners were taken and immediately shot. The Spanish loss consisted of an officer and three privates killed, and four officers and twenty-five privates wounded. The foregoing extracts give an idea of the ruthless and relentless character of the warfare now waged on this island. The misery and suffering throughout the country are frightful. Private advices from Puerto Principe state that military operations are of very little importance in that district, while the distress is great. It being the mango season of the year, the poorest inhabitants are allowed to leave the city limits to pick this fruit, and are thus saved from immediate starvation, but when the season is over, what they will do to keep life in their bodies heaven only knows. The financial condition of affairs could not well be worse; the troops are very much in arrears of pay, and consequently dissatisfied; the hospitals are full of sick soldiers, and their indulgence in the ripe and unripe fruit of the mango only swells the number.

HAVANA GOSSIP.

During the past week we have experienced several heavy rain storms. The Jesuit Fathers, who have an observatory at their college—the Belen—and act as our "Old Probabilities," have predicted that this year we are to have a heavy hurricane, but they do not give the exact time. So, about this time we are looking out for the article. A number of large fires have taken place during the week. The fact that some of them broke out in wholesale provision stores, all heavily insured, and that almost all the provision dealers are in financial difficulties, has given rise to suspicions of incendiarism. Another regiment of Volunteers will leave for the field next Wednesday to relieve the battalion which has been doing its term of garrison duty for the past month. The weather is dreadfully hot, and with these daily rains we may look for an increase in yellow fever and kindred diseases. Gold has again exhibited its sensitiveness, and fluctuated during the past week between 130 and 140. The idea was prevalent that the Government would sell a million, but it has not done so, for the simple reason that it has not got such an amount in its coffers. The Government still finds great difficulty in collecting its taxes, and has recommended the strictest economy in every branch of the public service. *Ni aun asi.*

DEATH OF MR. NOE.

HE DIED SUDDENLY LAST EVENING—SCENES AT HIS BEDSIDE—EFFORTS TO FIND HIS MURDERER.

During all of yesterday Mr. Noe continued in a comatose condition. A change for the worse had taken place in the patient during Wednesday night, and the surgeons became convinced that he could not long survive, but all expected that he would live until this morning, or possibly a day or so longer. That his condition was, however, believed to be extremely critical was shown by the fact that one of the sons early in the day called upon Superintendent Walling and informed him that his father was not expected to live many hours, and that he could not possibly regain consciousness, in the opinion of the surgeon, during the brief remnant of his life. Still, the end, which came at 7:08 o'clock last evening, to the life of this last victim of a burglar's brutality was somewhat startling in its suddenness. Not more than five minutes before, Dr. Kelsey made an examination of the patient and assured the weeping wife and children gathered about his bed that although he might expire at any moment, he would probably last several minutes. The surgeon, who throughout this sad affair has been assiduous in his care of the dying man, had hardly time to turn around and offer some consolatory words to the stricken wife, when, with one short gasp, as if he were heaving a deep sigh, the sufferer was gone. The change from life to death was so sudden and so tranquil that for a moment the watchers did not know what had occurred. The practiced eye of the surgeon told him what had happened. He bent over the body, felt the pulse, listened to the heart, and announced that all was over. It is not possible to describe what followed. The grief of the stricken widow, of the bereaved family must be left to be imagined, only saying that this death occurring from such a cause, and in a hospital, added poignancy to the sorrow of the relatives.

Hardly had Mr. Noe died when numerous persons began to enter the hospital to know if the news were true, and the crowd before the doors soon became so great that the surgeons were forced to ask a special policeman of Capt. Caffrey to keep the sidewalk clear. This officer was immediately furnished, and he managed to keep the flocks of curious persons away. The next step was for Capt. Caffrey to notify Superintendent Walling of the death, and the next to notify a Coroner, without whose permit the body could not be removed, or in any way prepared for burial.

Soon after Mr. Noe's decease a private consultation was held between Drs. Kelsey, Post, and Buck. Dr. Kelsey stated to a reporter of THE TIMES last night that a permit would be obtained from Coroner Croker for the removal of the body of the deceased to his late residence, where the inquest will be held to-day.

The funeral will take place either on Monday or Tuesday next, from the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Twenty-third street.

In regard to the murderer of Mr. Noe, much is hinted but nothing told concerning the efforts of the Police to find him. It can be said that there have as yet been no further arrests, and that Superintendent Walling is confident of ultimate success in the affair. Indeed, when he complained of a headache to a friend yesterday, he was asked if it was due to anxiety about the Noe case, when he quickly answered: "Oh, no; I'm sure of that, for it's all clear." Further than this, he refused to give any hints as to what he is doing. He only asks that the public shall be patient, and give him time to unearth the villain.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S LETTER.

HE WILL NOT CONTRADICT THE NEWSPAPERS—BUT YET COULD NOT GO TO DETROIT.

The letter of ex-Senator Carpenter to Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, in relation to the report that he would speak at Detroit, is given in full below:

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20, 1875.

Hon. Z. Chandler:

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday was duly received. I do not know by what authority I was announced as a speaker at Detroit; certainly not by mine.

I have long since ceased to pretend to any knowledge in regard to my business or engagements except what I read in the morning papers, which I consult daily to ascertain where I have been, where I am going, what lawsuits I am retained in, what I am in favor of, how I stand on the third term, and my future course, not only in regard to pending questions, but in regard to those subjects which may or may not arise in the future. This, like everything else in this world, has its advantages and disadvantages. In the first place it relieves me from the labor of keeping any memoranda of my engagements, or diary of proceedings past. It also saves me from thinking what I had better do; for after it is settled what I am to do, it is then too late to consider the policy or propriety of doing so. On the other hand, I am sometimes perplexed about myself, and doubt whether I am not some other fellow. A newspaper the other day announced that I was going to New-York to participate in a criminal trial there. But the next day this was denied by three or four papers; so that I am really in doubt whether to go or not. The balance of newspaper testimony seems to be that I am not retained; and it would be awkward to put in an appearance when I had not been retained. Two or three years ago I was announced to speak on the 4th of July in four different States, after having positively declined to go to either.

I have learned one thing—and I tell it to you for your future guidance—never contradict anything a newspaper says. Some months ago the Milwaukee *News* published an infernal falsehood about me. Being out of the Senate I thought I had a right to contradict it. So I wrote a civil note to the paper for that purpose. It published only one word of my letter, and that because, as it said, I had spelled it erroneously, and editorially said if I would live in peace I had better mind my own business. I took the hint; for if there is anything dear to my soul it is to live in peace; so I have never contradicted a newspaper.

Therefore, if, as you say, a newspaper has announced that I am to speak in Detroit on the 28th—actually so declared in cold lead types—let it be understood that I do not deny it; though, in dead confidence, between you and me, I have not the slightest idea of doing so; indeed, I am under positive engagement to argue a case before our Supreme Court on the 27th, which makes it absolutely impossible for me to be in Detroit on the 28th. But remember I do not contradict the newspaper; not I. I mind my own business, so I can live in peace.

Ever yours, MATT.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

CAMP LIFE IN RHODE ISLAND — A COMMANDER WHO FORGOT THE COUNTERSIGN—AN ACCIDENT TO COL. VOSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OAKLAND BEACH, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1875.

The drummers have just beaten "taps," and our camp is quiet for the second night. The routine of camp duties has been much more satisfactory to-day than yesterday. The breakfast call, which was sounded at 5:50 o'clock, was an unwelcome sound to a majority of the men, who are unused to breakfasting at such an early hour, but as a neglect to obey its summons involved imprisonment in the guard-house, there were very few absentees. The first event of the day was the ceremony of guard-mounting, which took place at 7 A. M. This ceremony, when faithfully carried out, is as interesting as a dress-parade. At the order "assemble of guard details," the men drawn for duty fall in on their company parade-grounds in two ranks, and subsequently form in close order. The band is stationed on the regimental parade-ground and the guard takes its position on the left of the band. The ranks are next opened, and after each Sergeant has made his report the Sergeant Major verifies the details, fours are counted, and he then makes his report to the Adjutant. The arms are next inspected, during which the band plays a martial air. At the close of the inspection the guard is turned over to the Officer of the Day, who orders it to pass in review. The guard then marches past in quick time, the officers making the proper salutes. The new guard then relieves the one on duty, and the latter is dismissed. The details were performed this morning with splendid precision. An amusing incident occurred in connection with the guard last night in which Col. Vose performed a prominent part. During the day visitors are allowed to pass through the lines without molestation, but after sunset no one is allowed to pass in or out of the lines without giving the countersign. Col. Vose had announced his intention to be severely rigid in dealing with any sentinel who should disobey this order. Having stated what the countersign for the night would be, he proceeded to the hotel, which is located outside the lines. At a late hour he returned, and on arriving at the guard found he had forgotten the countersign. He was challenged by the valiant sentinel, Private Flora, who, having the fear of the guard-house before his eyes, refused to pass his commander, although he, of course, recognized him. The Corporal of the Guard for that post was called, and he, too, proved inexorable. The Colonel was placed under arrest, but before he reached the guard-house his memory assisted him, the magic word was given, and he was properly saluted by the guard, and allowed to pass to his quarters. Col. Vose wisely complimented his faithful sentinels, although their action caused him personal inconvenience. The time from 7:30 to 8:30 A. M. was spent in company drill. From 8:50 to 11 o'clock a battalion drill was executed, after which dinner call was sounded. The men were then dismissed to report at 4 o'clock for evening or dress parade. Some of the men paid a visit to the City of Providence, which may be reached by steamer in half an hour, but the majority of them wandered around the grounds, where unlimited facilities are afforded for amusement. In the rear of the hotel is a rifle range, from 100 to 800 yards in length, and swings and merry-go-rounds abound in great numbers. The regimental band performs a select programme each day from 2 until 4 P. M., at a pagoda nearly opposite the hotel on the southern side. The concert was listened to by an audience of several thousand people to-day, who thronged the walks and rustic arbors in the vicinity. At 4:15 o'clock dress parade took place on the lawn east of the hotel. Line was formed with eight companies of fourteen files. During the ceremony the line was very steady, and the parade passed off in a highly creditable manner. The parade ground was fringed by a dense crowd of spectators, who arrived by the steam-boats and railroads from Providence an hour previous. This evening the boys have had a surfeit of amusement. Several of the drummers are very good musicians, and as the band kindly furnished the requisite number of instruments for their use, we have had an excellent variety performance on the green at the rear of the camp. Several amateurs furnished us with songs and dances, and the evening passed in a delightful manner. To-morrow Major Gen. Walker, commander of the Militia of this State will review the regiment.

ACCIDENT TO COL. VOSE.

Col. Vose was thrown from his horse at the review this afternoon. His shoulder was dislocated, but he is comfortable this evening and hopes to be on duty in a day or two.

A HIGHWAYMAN SHOT DEAD.

A LONG ISLAND CONSTABLE'S AIM IN THE DARK—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CORPSE.

On Wednesday evening Constable Abraham Hamer, of Jamaica, drove to Newtown to make an arrest. The man for whom he was looking was from home, and he was obliged to wait for him until late. Further time was wasted in securing a guarantee for the prisoner's appearance in Jamaica in the morning, the Constable not wishing to lock him up over night, and it was dark when Hamer turned his horse's head toward home. The road between Newtown and Jamaica is a lonely one, and the officer, after leaving the former village, prudently cocked his revolver and laid it upon the seat beside him. Between Glendale and Richmond Hill the Myrtle avenue road is at some points densely shaded by thick woods, and the moon had not yet risen. When he had reached a place where the road is narrow and bordered by bogs, a little distance south of the brick factory of Messrs. Lalance & Grosjean, his horse, a very spirited animal, suddenly plunged to one side and the wagon slid partially down into the roadside gutter. Looking for the cause he perceived, through the thick darkness, the form of a man at the horse's head, holding the check-rein, and apparently entangled by his clothing with the shaft. Hamer, after groping for a second or two, found his revolver in the bottom of the wagon, where it had dropped, and aiming as well as he could in the darkness, fired at the man, who up to that time had not uttered a sound. The man fell to the ground with a groan, and Hamer subsequently heard a gurgling sound, as if from his throat. Hamer immediately dismounted, and after quieting the horse, proceeded to examine the prostrate form to see whether there was any life in it. The man was apparently dead, as there was no pulsation at either the wrist or the heart.

Hamer then lifted his wagon from the ditch preparatory to resuming his way home, and in doing so one of the wheels of the wagon ran over the body, which still did not exhibit any signs of life. Just as the officer was about to get into the wagon, he heard a whistle to the northward, which was immediately answered by one from the southward. Anticipating further trouble, Hamer crouched behind the wagon, with his revolver ready, but after waiting for some time he cautiously got into the wagon, and drove slowly homeward until he got out of the woods, when he increased his speed, not having been molested.

Arriving at Jamaica, Hamer awoke the Coroner, and the two went back to remove the body, which had been left where it fell, but it had disappeared. Nothing was found at the spot but some blood on the ground, the marks of the wagon wheels where it had slid into the gutter, and the footprints of the horse. At daylight yesterday morning the search was renewed by a party of men, but no trace of any corpse could be found in any direction. It is supposed that it was either removed by confederates in some conveyance or buried in some out-of-the-way place in the swamp.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINEERS.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The examination of George Muller, William Smith, and John Glew, mutineers who murdered, on the night of the 20th of April, Messrs. Patterson, first and second mates of the schooner Jefferson Borden, and were subsequently compelled to surrender by the gallantry of Capt. William M. Patterson, commander of the vessel, took place before United States Commissioner Henry L. Hallett, to-day, in the United States District Court-room. The prisoners were fully committed for trial at the present term of the United States Circuit Court.

EIGHT NEGROES KILLED IN MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 26.—A special to the *Herald* from Macon, Miss., dated 24th inst., reports a riot at New-Hope Church, in which eight negroes were killed and several wounded. The riot was caused by a quarrel between a white man and a negro about [illegible]

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH PARK EXTRA MEETING.

THE FIRST DAY'S SPORT—THE FAVORITES BEATEN THREE TIMES OUT OF FOUR—SPINDRIFT, PAPER-MAKER, OSAGE, AND CARIBOO THE WINNERS—ONE JOCKEY EXPELLED AND ANOTHER INJURED.

The extra meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club, which began yesterday at Monmouth Park, drew but a moderate attendance. The weather was delightful and the track in good condition. The programme furnished four races, beginning with a dash of a mile, for all ages, which had fifteen starters. The favorite, Spindrift, ridden by Barbee with his usual skill, found little difficulty in disposing of his competitors, to the majority of whom he was giving weight. He ran the mile in 1:45¾, but he was so much of a favorite that the Paris pool tickets paid but $8 60. The second race, a dash of a mile and a half for three-year olds, was captured by Paper-maker, an outsider, while the favorite, Gold Mine, did not gain a place. The Paris pools paid well here, each winning ticket being worth $36 20. The fourth event was a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages. Donnybrook was a great favorite over the field, but Osage defeated him under such suspicious circumstances that the judges expelled his jockey, Wise, but did not declare the pools off. Osage paid her backers handsomely in the Paris pools, the tickets being worth $29 each. The concluding race was over the hurdles, mile heats, and this was won in consecutive heats by Cariboo. In the first heat an accident happened to Audubon, the favorite, who unseated his jockey at the last hurdle, and was consequently distanced. Tickets on Cariboo in the first heat were worth $9 95, and on the second $6 40. The judges of the day were Messrs. Monson, Withers, and Johnson, and Mr. William Conner officiated as starter. The details of the running are given below.

THE MILE DASH.

The opening event was a dash of a mile for all ages, with maiden allowances, which had the following sixteen nominations: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, and br. f. Lutitia H., 4 years; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged; M. Burns' ch. f., 4 years, by Censor, dam unknown; ch. h. Camden, aged; J. F. Wilson & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by Dickens, out of Trinket; James A. Grinstead's b. f. Gillyflower, 3 years; John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 3 years; D. D. Withers' b. f. Revolt, 3 years; D. McCann's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years; W. R. Babcock's blk. c. Vanderbilt, 3 years; S. D. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years; E. K. Bingham's ch. h. Long Branch, 5 years; Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Wyndham, 4 years; A. D. Pryor's b. f. Vernango, 3 years and Joseph Donahue's ch. m. Eclair. When they were summoned to the track by the judges, all but the latter appeared. The knowing ones were all on Spindrift, notwithstanding that there were a speedy lot against him with the weight off. The betting was at the following rates:

Spindrift	$340	$500	$100
Gillyflower	70	80	45
Carver	30	50	
Century, Lutitia H.	35	35	70
Vanderbilt	30	25	
Field	80	200	
Total	$585	$890	$215

THE RACE.

There was a great deal of trouble in getting them off. At length the drum tapped and they were sent on their journey in a confused bunch, with Gillyflower in the lead. As they ran round the turn the filly shot clear of the crowd, and was followed up by Burgoo, Vernango, and Lutitia H. At the quarter-pole Gillyflower was still showing the way, and, with Vernango, Burgoo, Lutitia H., Camden, and Vanderbilt formed the first division. Behind them was Spindrift, and a length behind him were the others in a ruck. In this manner they ran down the backstretch, but when near the half-mile pole Barbee pulled Spindrift out of the crowd and rushed to the front, as he did at Saratoga. As he ran round the lower turn he opened a gap of four lengths between himself and Gillyflower, while a length from the latter was Burgoo, followed closely by Camden, Vanderbilt, and Revolt, the latter running up fast from the rear lot. As they turned into the homestretch it was dollars to cents on Spindrift, who was taken in hand, and won easily by a length, Gillyflower second, four lengths ahead of Vanderbilt, third, Revolt fourth, Vernango fifth, Warrior sixth, Long Branch seventh, Lutitia H. eighth, the others straggling in, the last three being Century, Camden, and Wyndham. The time of the race was 1:45¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300; $250 to first, $50 to second; one mile, for all ages, with maiden allowances—three-year olds, 5 pounds; four-year olds, 7 pounds; five-year olds and upward, 10 pounds.

Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 114 pounds. Barbee. 1
J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Gillyflower, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, 82 pounds. Sayres. 2
W. R. Babcock's blk. c. Vanderbilt, 4 years, by Vandal, out of Melrose, 108 pounds. Hazard. 3
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, 108 pounds. Lewis. 0
L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutitia H., 4 years, by Second Boone, out of Meanness, 105 pounds. Hankinson. 0
M. Burns' ch. f., 4 years, by Censor, dam unknown, 98 pounds. Tully. 0
M. Burns' ch. h. Camden, aged, by Bulletin, dam by Leviathan, 114 pounds. Fitzgerald. 0
J. F. Wilson & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by Dickens, out of Trinket, 87 pounds. Purcell. 0
D. D. Withers' b. f. Revolt, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Sue Washington, 82 pounds. Scott. 0
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 114 pounds. Wise. 0
D. McCann's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Downing, 98 pounds. Henderson. 0
S. D. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Castianira, 98 pounds. Fisher. 0
E. K. Bingham's ch. h. Long Branch, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson, 114 pounds. Webb. 0
Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Wyndham, formerly Court Hampton, 4 years, by imp. Hampton Court, out of Echo, 98 pounds. Donahue. 0
A. D. Pryor's b. f. Vernango, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Woodbine, 82 pounds. Stradford. 0
Joseph Donahue's ch. m. Eclair, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Brenna, 111 pounds. dr.

Time—1:45¾.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The second race was a dash of a mile and a half for three-year olds, which brought out five starters: J. F. Wilson & Co.'s b. c. Jack Trigg, J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Gold Mine, John Coffee's b. c., by Panic, out of Long Nine; C. H. and W. A. Mullin's b. c. Paper-maker, and A. D. Pryor's b. f. Vernango. The knowing ones played Gold Mine for the winner, but they dropped very heavily, and Paper-maker, who sold as the third choice, took them into "camp." The quotations were as follows:

Gold Mine	$300	$1,050
Jack Trigg	105	210
Paper Maker	100	200
Panic colt	150	185
Vernango	75	100
Total	$730	$1,745

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, the horses were started from the half-mile pole, and when the signal was given Gold Mine shot away with the lead, Paper Maker being second, Panic colt third, Jack Trigg fourth, and Vernango fifth. Running round the lower turn, Gold Mine showed a length in advance of the Panic colt, who ran past Paper Maker and assumed the second place. When they turned into the homestretch Jack Trigg, who was full of run, came up rapidly and passed all but Gold Mine, whom he challenged for the lead. When they passed the judges' stand, finishing the first half-mile of the race, Gold Mine was a head in front of Jack Trigg who was two lengths before the Panic colt, third, Paper Maker fourth, and Vernango fifth. As they rushed round the lower turn Gold Mine shook off Jack Trigg and made the pace faster, and her backers thought they had the game sure. At the quarter-pole she was showing two lengths in advance of Jack Trigg and Paper Maker, who were on even terms with the Panic colt, fourth, and Vernango fifth. Down the backstretch Gold Mine began to lose ground, and Paper Maker, shaking off Jack Trigg, reached the favorite's quarter, but she ran clear again and passed the half-mile pole a length in advance of him. Jack Trigg being third, Vernango and the Panic colt bringing up the rear. On the lower turn Paper Maker challenged Gold Mine for the race, and soon passed her. At the head of the stretch he showed half a length in front, and increased the gap as he came up. Vernango and Jack Trigg were meantime coming fast, and headed Gold Mine at the furlong-pole. From this point it was an easy run for Paper Maker, who won the race by four lengths in 2:49¼. Jack Trigg second, a head before Vernango, third, Gold Mine fourth, and the Panic colt fifth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $400; $300 to first, $100 to second; one mile and a half, for three-year olds; winner of any stake race to carry 7 pounds extra.

C. H. & W. A. Mullins' b. c. Paper Maker, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Maria, by imp. Australian, 110 pounds. Donohue. 1
J. F. Wilson & Co's b. c. Jack Trigg, by Lightning, out of Sallie Morgan, 110 pounds. Hughes. 2
A. D. Pryor's b. f. Vernango, by Vandal, out of Woodbine, 107 pounds. Swim. 3
J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Gold Mine, by imp. Australian, out of Income, 107 pounds. Dwyer. 4
John Coffee's b. c. by Panic, out of Long Nine, by Lightning, 110 pounds. Hazard. 5

Time—2:49¼.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The third race was a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, for a purse of $250, and the five entries for it were John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 5 years; Joseph Donahue's b. f. Osage, 4 years; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years; Joseph Donahue's ch. m. Eclair, 5 years, and C. H. Townsend's br. g. Rummy, aged. Again the knowing ones were badly bitten, for they plunged heavily upon Donnybrook, whom they supposed to be the best horse in the race, but there was evidently something unsavory about it, and suspicions were aroused soon after the start, which culminated in the expulsion of Donnybrook's rider. The betting on the result was as follows:

Donnybrook	$550	$500	$1,010
Osage	125	200	
Century	85	75	465
Rummy	35	30	
Eclair	....	....	
Total	$795	$805	$1,475

In the first pools Eclair was not sold, as it was not known whether she was to start. She was entered as belonging to Joseph Donahue on the card by mistake, and Osage, who belongs to the latter, was placed on the programme as being entered by John M. Harney, from whom Donahue bought her some time since; so the whole thing was mixed up in the most lamentable manner.

THE RACE.

As the distance was a mile and three-quarters, the five contestants were taken to the quarter pole, and when the drum tapped Century shot off in the lead with Donnybrook second, and Osage third, but as soon as they got in motion, Osage took the lead, while Rummy ran up into the second place and went at Osage in a determined manner. When they reached the half-mile pole Osage was still leading, but Rummy was at her saddle-girth. Six lengths behind them was Donnybrook, who was leading Century a length, and Eclair in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Rummy changed positions with Osage, but before reaching the three-quarter pole the latter regained the first place, and coming up the homestretch she opened a gap of two lengths. When they passed the judges' stand, and finishing the first three-quarters of a mile of the race, Osage was leading three lengths, with Rummy second, the same distance before Donnybrook, who was lapped at the quarter by Century, and Eclair was struggling in the rear two lengths. As they ran round the turn Osage opened away and soon led her competitors by six lengths. In the meantime Century passed Donnybrook and Trigg, and was running second, while Donnybrook followed him into the third position. Passing the quarter-pole, Osage was more than six lengths ahead of Century, and was being pushed at the top of her speed. Donnybrook was still in the third place, at Century's tail. Along the backstretch Osage kept increasing her advantage, and by the time she had passed the half-mile pole she had an advantage of ten lengths, with Century second, three lengths before Donnybrook, while Eclair was in the act of passing Rummy. On the lower turn Century began closing on Osage, and Donnybrook was working up also, and it was soon perceived that he had more speed left than the others. When they turned into the homestretch Osage began to quit, and Donnybrook, passing Century, ran very fast and closed upon Osage at every stride, but the latter had too much advantage to be overtaken in the short space between the furlong pole and the goal, which she passed a length and a half in advance; Donnybrook two lengths ahead of Century, third; Eclair fourth, and Rummy a poor fifth. Time, 3:14¼. John Coffee, the owner of Donnybrook, charged Wise, his jockey, with having pulled the race, and after some twenty minutes' deliberation, the judges expelled Wise, but did not declare the pools and bets off, as was generally expected. To merely rule a jockey from the track is a poor recompense to those who have invested hundreds of dollars on the result.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $250, for all ages; one mile and three quarters.

Joseph Donahue's b. f. Osage, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, 105 pounds. Hughes. 1
John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 114 pounds. Wise. 2
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, 108 pounds. Swim. 3
Joseph Donahue's ch. m. Eclair, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Brenna, 111 pounds. Hazard. 4
C. H. Townsend's br. g. Rummy, aged, pedigree unknown, 111 pounds. Stevens. 5

Time—3:14¼.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The day's sport was brought to a finish with a handicap hurdle race of mile heats over four hurdles, which had closed with five entries, and all of them sported colors when called to face the starter. These were D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, 5 years; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Busy Bee, 4 years; George Langstaff's b. h. Coronet, 5 years; Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, and A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, 6 years. In the betting before the start Audubon was the leading favorite, and as all the other horses in the race were giving him weight, the knowing division considered him a certainty, but an accident in the first heat dashed their hopes. The rates in the pools were as follows:

Audubon	$55	$130	$250
Cariboo	75	125	225
Busy Bee	40	70	105
Moonstone	25	65	95
Coronet	30	50	55
Total	$225	$440	$730

THE RACE.

First Heat.—Cariboo dashed off with the lead, the others being well together. The first hurdle had been erected at the beginning of the turn, and Cariboo was the first over, with Audubon second. Going round the turn Cariboo opened a gap of three lengths from Audubon, who was the same distance ahead of Busy Bee third, Moonstone fourth, and Coronet fifth. At the quarter-pole Audubon had closed upon the leader, and a length of daylight separated them, the pair being a long way ahead of the others. The second hurdle was situated near the quarter-pole, and they went over it without change. They ran down the backstretch in Indian file, and at the half-mile pole, where the third hurdle was situated, Cariboo was showing three lengths before Audubon, who was leading Coronet four lengths, he being a length in advance of Busy Bee, and Moonstone four lengths in the rear. They came round the lower turn in the same manner, but when they turned into the homestretch a fine struggle ensued, which terminated disastrously to Audubon. The fourth obstacle was below the furlong-pole and Cariboo was first over, closely pursued by Audubon, but the latter bolted, and instead of landing on the track, jumped on top of the inside fence and threw his jockey into the field. After this Cariboo had it all his own way, and won the heat easily in 1:54½, Coronet second, Moonstone third, and Busy Bee fourth. Audubon ran up the stretch riderless, but was soon caught and brought to the stand. Lee, the jockey, had his hand badly cut and was considerably bruised, but no bones were broken. There was now a great deal of hedging by the backers of Audubon, who endeavored to get out by backing Cariboo at the following figures:

Cariboo	$250	$395	$405
Field	100	100	100

Second Heat.—Busy Bee was the first to get off and Moonstone second, but after jumping the first hurdle Cariboo went to the front, and reached the quarter-pole a length ahead of Coronet, who was leading the other two six lengths. They remained thus along the backstretch, and at the third hurdle, at the half-mile pole, Cariboo showed a length and a half in front of Coronet who was ten lengths away from Moonstone. On the lower turn Cariboo increased his lead rapidly, and although he swerved badly at the last hurdle, came away and won the heat by six lengths in 1:54¾. Moonstone, in the meantime, had passed Coronet and ran in second, about six lengths before the latter, Busy Bee bringing up the rear.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race; purse $500; $350 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third; mile heats, over four hurdles, distance eighty yards, to name and close at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st; weights to be announced on the 23d at 10 o'clock A. M., and acceptances to be made by 4 P. M. same day.

Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 145 pounds. Meany. 1 1
A. H. Torrence's b. h. Moonstone, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 150 pounds. Murphy. 3 2
George Longstaff's b. h. Coronet, 5 years, by Jonesboro, out of Gatland, 145 pounds. Midgeley. 2 3
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Busy Bee, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Laura Spillman, 144 pounds. J. Henry. 4 4
D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, 5 years, by Australian, out of Heiress, 142 pounds. Lee. dis.

Time—1:54½, 1:54¾.

POOL-SELLING AT THE BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—Pool-selling on the Monmouth Park races to be run to-morrow was rapid this evening, although the amounts were not as large as the average during the July meeting. The rule of receiving no bid of less than $5 raise on the preceding one was not enforced, and the pools were auctioneered industriously at dollar advances. The aggregate of the money wagered, however, was large. Spindrift, perhaps aided by his victory to-day, was a favorite for the mile and a fourth handicap, selling for $130 against $45 on Monmouth, $36 on Coffee's Carver and Ida Wells, and $15 on a field composed of Mattie Howard, Century, and Mollie Darling. The dash of three-fourths of a mile attracted considerable money, which was risked at the rate of $120 on Grinstead's horses against $30 on Ida Wells, and $15 each on Burgoo, Jack Trigg, Camden, and Vernango. The steeplechase sales were heavier, with Deadhead as a strong favorite at $200, Moonstone $60, Blind Tom $30, Warlike $22, Minnie Mac $20. The mile heats had but a single sale, which was Spindrift at $50, Donnybrook at $32, Fadladeen at $32, Jack Trigg at $12, and Vernango at $8.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

For this, the second day of the meeting, there are four races, with a sufficient number of entries in each to furnish an excellent day's entertainment. The proceedings will commence with a handicap purse of $350, for all ages, one mile and a quarter. There were twenty nominations, and seven of them accepted the weight imposed by the handicapper. These are Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, 114 pounds; James A. Grinstead's ch. c. Monmouth, 4 years, 105 pounds; John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 4 years, 90 pounds, and br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, 110 pounds; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, 103 pounds, and b. f. Mollie Darling, 4 years, 90 pounds, and b. f. Hattie Howard, 4 years, 100 pounds. The second event will be a race of mile heats for all ages, which has five entries, including Spindrift, 5 years, 114 pounds; Fadladeen, aged, 114 pounds; Donnybrook, 5 years, 114 pounds; Vernango, 3 years, 87 pounds, and Jack Trigg, 3 years, 90 pounds. The third race was to have been a dash of a mile for two-year olds, but this did not fill, and a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages was substituted, which will bring out a field of seven, including Gillyflower, 3 years, 87 pounds; Gold Mine, 3 years, 87 pounds; Burgoo, 4 years, 105 pounds; Vernango, 3 years, 87 pounds; Ida Wells, 4 years, 105 pounds; Camden, aged, 114 pounds, and Jack Trigg, 3 years, 90 pounds. The closing race is a steeplechase over the usual course, welter weights. There will be five starters, viz.: Deadhead, with 145 pounds; Moonstone, 144 pounds; Blind Tom, 154 pounds; Minnie Mac, 141 pounds; and Warlike, 154 pounds. The speculations on these events at the Turf Exchange last night was at the following rates:

MILE AND A QUARTER HANDICAP.

Spindrift	$100	$150
Monmouth	40	90
Ida Wells, B. F. Carver	40	60
Century, Mollie Darling	20	40
Hattie Howard	10	15
Total	$210	$355

MILE HEATS.

Spindrift	$85	$60
Fadladeen	100	45
Donnybrook	50	18
Vernango	20	14
Jack Trigg	30	
Total	$285	$137

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Gillyflower, Gold Mine	$150	$100
Burgoo	45	20
Venango	30	15
Ida Wells	35	45
Camden	10	5
Jack Trigg	30	15
Total	$300	$200

STEEPLECHASE.

Deadhead	$30	$75
Moonstone	25	50
Blind Tom	15	15
Minnie Mac	15	20
Warlike	20	20
Total	$105	$180

THE HAMPDEN PARK MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26.—The races at Hampden Park to-day were attended by about 5,000 people.

In the 2:22 class Sensation was the winner. Time—2:24, 2:23, 2:25, 2:26½, 2:29. The time of the second heat was not given, Bella, who came in first, being set back for running. Sensation won the first, fourth, and sixth heats, Jim Irving the third and fifth, and St. James the second. The purse was $5,000, and the second money went to Jim Irving.

In the 2:26 race, for a purse of $3,000, Clementine won three of the four heats trotted and first money, and Bonner the second money. Time—2:24¾, 2:26, 2:25, 2:23½.

CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE OTISCO LAKE DAM SWINDLES—REMARKABLE TESTIMONY OF MR. C. A. SWEET BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Joint Legislative Committee resumed its investigation this morning of the Belden contract for the Otisco Lake dam.

Mr. C. A. Sweet was recalled, who testified that he first made a survey at the Otisco Lake reservoir in 1868, and had charge until 1870; when he left there were still nineteen acres in the swamp to be cleared; on the east and west shores of the lake no clearing was done; in the original estimate for the work three acres only were mentioned as being necessary to be cleared and grubbed; this was the estimate of the resident engineer; these three acres were at the dam, and the estimate included the erection of a new road; all the grubbing done on the whole 600 acres taken by the State was one stump near the dam; he received no instructions to build a new road, and of course did not build one; was there to see that the contractor fulfilled his contract; the wall did not come up to the specifications in thickness and size of stone; the contractors were paid for 11,970 lineal feet of piles; they were paid for cutting them, and the land-owners were paid for them besides; he admitted this was not right, but that he had nothing to do with that; that was the business of the Division Engineer and Canal Commissioner; he insisted that the length of the dam was 330 feet, notwithstanding others testified that it was 290 feet by actual measurement; the contractors carted away timber before the land was appraised; the term timber land included only land with solid timber on it; he never ran a line through meadow land while measuring timber land, nor was his attention ever called to such a fact; the object of clearing the land was to prevent logs, brush, &c., from floating down and injuring the dam; the land was well cleared and the brush and other material taken away and burned. Some was left along each side of the dam, which went down over it. The timber would pay for clearing the land. The temporary dam was built above the permanent structure. It was built more in the interest of the contractors than the State. The material on the ground was used to construct this dam, and the State paid for it three times over. The State paid $2 per night for watching it for the benefit of the contractors. He admitted that there was more looseness on the canals then than now, but did not believe there was anything wrong in connection with this particular job; the contractors were not allowed for clearing the meadow land; the land-owners were allowed four times as much as their land was worth; there was no grubbing done between the dam and the lake; his instructions were to chop and cut; he was told by the Resident Engineer, Hiram Soule, that grubbing was not necessary; never knew grubbing to be done in connection with a reservoir.

By Mr. Cole—When you went on to do a piece of work, did you get your instructions from the Resident Engineer?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Cole—Did you follow out his instructions without paying any attention to the terms of the contract?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Cole—Suppose the contract was submitted to you before you commenced; would you follow out the terms of that contract?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Sherman—Did you have the specifications before you when supervising the work?

Witness—Not always; I might have had them before me on this work.

By Mr. Cole—So far as you know was there proper interest manifested before the Board of Appraisers on the part of the State to preserve the State's right as to prices?

Witness—No, Sir, there was not. As regards the Hicks claim for $10,000 damages to his mill owing to back water, he was solicited not to appear before the Appraisers by the claimants, but did appear and saved the State $10,000, as Hicks was allowed nothing. His property was doubled in value by the construction of the dam.

Recess until 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was expected that ex-Canal Commissioner Fay would be ready for examination, but he is still before Gov. Tilden's Canal Commission, as well as other witnesses whom the Joint Committee desire to examine. Hence there were no witnesses ready for examination. Hon. Frederick Seward, a member of the committee, was present this afternoon. In view of the fact that no witnesses were present Hon. W. Peckham, of counsel, called the attention of the committee to the fact that at the investigation last Spring Mr. W. W. Wright, ex-Canal Commissioner, while on the stand was extremely desirous to make an explanation to the committee, alleging that some of the newspapers had misrepresented him in connection with what was then known as the Voorhees claim. He asked for and was granted the privilege of making an explanation, in which he attempted to defend his official action. Mr. Peckham said he had been hunting up the matter of the Voorhees claim, and desired to bring it before the Joint Committee. In 1855, when the State was lowering Jack's Reef to drain the Montezuma marshes, the land of Peter Voorhees adjoining was used, as is alleged, by the State to dump the *débris* taken from the Seneca River upon. Mr. Voorhees swore that his land was destroyed by this use and these deposits, and claimed $1,200 for six acres. His claim was not allowed. In 1869 he went to the Legislature for relief and presented another claim, amounting to $8,947 91. This claim was heard in September, 1869, by Canal Appraisers B. Brockway and William Wasson, under a special act passed by the Legislature, 520, Laws of 1868. After a personal examination of the premises and due notice given to the claimant and the Commissioner in charge, (Mr. Wright,) the Appraisers made the following award: Temporary occupation of lands, $2,050; destruction of rails and fences, $115; destruction of timber, $1,000; interest for fifteen years, $3,325 25; total, $6,490 25.

The Joint Committee propose to subpœna ex-Commissioner Wright before them that he may have another opportunity to make an explanation of how he, as a representative of the State, permitted the Appraisers to award $6,490 25, when the claim originally demanded only $1,200. The Joint Committee then adjourned over until Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 10 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 12 o'clock Wednesday night the Memphis Wood-works, on Georgia street, Memphis, Tenn., were totally destroyed by fire, together with a large amount of timber and valuable machinery. A stable belonging to the company, in which were a number of wagons and mules, was also consumed. So intense was the heat that one of the steam fire-engines was nearly lost, and only saved by other engines playing upon the men who undertook to extricate it. Capt. Raja and one of the men of the rescuing party were severely burned. A watchman on duty at the works saw two men hurriedly leaving the premises just before the fire broke out. From this circumstance it is believed the works were set on fire. The total loss is about twenty-seven thousand dollars, and the insurance $17,500, in Western companies.

A large fire occurred at Quincy, Mass., yesterday morning, destroying Robertson's building at the corner of Granite and Hancock streets and the Central Hotel. Robertson's building was occupied by a drug store, tailor shop, billiard saloon, and restaurant; the Masonic Hall was in the third story. The loss on the building is estimated at $15,000, on which there is $13,000 insurance. The total loss is placed at $45,000. The hotel was partially insured.

THE TRANSIT OF GOODS FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—A dispatch received in this city yesterday from Washington conveys the information that the Secretary of the Treasury absolutely declines to revise the recent order of that department in relation to the transit of goods in sealed cars for exportation at Portland. It was held by the Canadian Customs Department that this is absolutely a violation of the Washington Treaty by which so much was promised to the Canadian exporters. The people of Portland suffer considerably by this action, and sent a deputation to Washington to remonstrate with the department, but apparently with no effect.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

One of the leading Continental railways has just paid a high compliment to a prominent New-England industry. The St. Johnsbury scale manufacturers have just received an order for four of their patent iron frame track scales, and a leading English railroad is now putting in these standard scales.

Meeting in sharp competition the prominent scale manufacturers of Great Britian and the Continent, and winning, these orders are the most satisfactory prizes which could be awarded.

It can be readily seen where some of the 26,053 scales manufactured at St. Johnsbury the first six months of the year have gone, for the weighing of the world is an immense business, and Fairbanks seems to have the contract. With unsurpassed manufacturing facilities, with experience dating back nearly a half century, with a production largely in excess of any other similar establishment in the world, the Messrs. Fairbanks are enabled to manufacture the best scales at the lowest price—hence the increasing demand for their goods.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

METAL TRUSSES had long been abominable nuisances, and completely demoralized the whole truss business, until the fortunate invention of THE ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, which soon comfortably and permanently cures Hernia.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Hammond, No. 43 West 54th st., who shot the burglar and saved his house from being robbed, was notified of his danger by Holmes' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway. Not a day passes that some house is not reported saved by the same instrument.

Everdell, Principal Office, 302 Broadway, wedding and visiting cards, engraving, printing of every description. Established 1840.

Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

For Enfeebled and Debilitated Constitutions, the PERUVIAN SYRUP is just the medicine needed.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

JAMES—CONOVER.—At Red Bank, Aug. 25, by Rev. Mr. Harbaugh, T. FOSDICK JAMES to EMMA E. CONOVER. No cards.

SOUTHWORTH—GIBBS.—At Napa City, Cal., Aug. 24, by Rev. Richard Wylie, ALDEN B. SOUTHWORTH, of San Francisco, to Miss HATTIE M. GIBBS, of New-York City.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., CHARLES WILLISTON BENEDICT, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 363 West 34th st., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BEERS.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 26, JAMES H. BEERS, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Charles F. Olney, No. 323 West 18th st., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GARNER.—At Saratoga, on Thursday, the 26th inst., ADELE, daughter of William T. and Marcellite M. Garner, aged 4 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIRAUD.—On Thursday, Aug. 26, 1875, EDWARD GIRAUD, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 432 West 23d st., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GREIG.—At Albany, N. Y., on Monday, July 23, JAMES ASHTON GREIG, formerly of New-York City, aged 52 years and 1 month.

HALL.—At sea, Aug. 2, on board steam-ship Alaska, of inflammation of the bowels, WASHINGTON C., son of Susan E. and Washington A. Hall.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of his father, No. 520 Madison av., on Sunday, Aug. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. Their friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HERTZEL.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 26, at her residence, No. 21 East 48th st., Mrs. FREDERICA HERTZEL, widow of the late Jacob F. Hertzel, in the 80th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKWOOD.—On Aug. 26, WILLIAM HENRY, son of R. Munson and Matilda Lockwood, aged 29 years.

Funeral on Saturday at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 241 West 12th st.

MASSA.—On Wednesday, 25th inst., KATE K., wife of J. C. Massa, and daughter of Dr. E. G. Steele.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, corner Bergen and Sipp avs., Jersey City Heights, on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—At his residence, in Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 25, WILLIAM MURRAY, aged 72.

Funeral Saturday, 28th inst., at 1:30, from St. James' Church, Goshen.

MEEKS.—At Clausthal, Harz Mountains, Hanover, HERBERT C. MEEKS, youngest son of Joseph W. and Sophia T. Meeks, in the 24th year of his age, student at the Royal Prussian Mining Academy at Freiberg, Germany.

Notice of funeral hereafter, on arrival of the remains.

MORTIMER.—At Bergen Point, N. J., Aug. 25, ELLA HOLT, only child of Campbell and Ella Holt Mortimer, aged 13 months and 27 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 16th st., Bergen Point, on Friday, Aug. 27, at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Baltimore and New-Haven papers please copy.

NOE.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 26, JAMES H. NOE, in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAMMIS.—In Brooklyn, on 26th inst., STEPHEN H. SAMMIS, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday next at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

SAWYER.—At Fort Preble, Me., Sunday, Aug. 22, 1875, FRANCIS ESTCOURT, infant son of Elizabeth O. and Lieut. J. K. Sawyer, United States Army.

WITHERBEE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 25, suddenly, of apoplexy, at Port Henry, Essex County, this State, JONATHAN G. WITHERBEE, aged 54 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., on the 26th inst., THOMAS WILLIAMS, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. They are pleasant to take; children like them, but the worms don't.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT. It drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.

DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, &c.
TAFT & TYLER, Importers, No. 54 Cedar st.,
Offer at low prices for cash
VANILLA BEANS—Mexican.
BAY RUM—West India.
MUSTARD-SEEDS—all kinds.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS—French, German, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND bowels of children, especially in hot weather, cannot resist the curative virtues of MILK OF MAGNESIA. Sold by all druggists.

TRAVELERS NEVER LEAVE HOME WITHOUT a 50c. box of Dyspepsia Tablets in their pocket.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at head-quarters, No. 63 Ludlow st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1875, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN N. LANTHIER, President.

JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—Flour dull and lower for all good brands. Wheat quiet but steady and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, New, $1 23; Old, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 15¼, spot or August; $1 14½, seller September; $1 14¾, seller October; No. 3 do., $1 08½@$1 08¾; rejected, 99½c. Corn steady, with a fair demand, but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 66c., spot or August; 66⅜c. bid, seller September; 67⅝c., seller October; rejected, 64½c.@65c. Oats steady, with a fair demand, but a shade lower; No. 2, 40¾c., spot; 40c.@40¼c., seller August; 36c bid, seller September or October. Barley quiet and weak; lower at $1 05, seller September; $1 03½, seller October; bonded, 82½c., seller August; quoted at 78c., seller September; offered at 80c., seller October. Pork easier; about 25c. lower; $20 37½@$20 50, spot; $20 35@$20 37½, seller September; $20 50, seller October. Lard steady at $13 12½, spot or September; $13 25@$13 27½ seller October. Bulk Meats quiet, steady, and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 19½. Freights quiet and unchanged. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat steady, with a moderate demand, at a shade lower; $1 14¼@$1 14⅜ September or October. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork dull and prices a shade lower, at $20 35 September; $20 45@$20 50 October. Lard quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 133,000 bushels; Oats, 75,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 164,000 bushels; Oats, 93,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Flour dull; City Mills, Rio Brands, $7@$7 25; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 45; Mixed do., $1 42; No. 2 Western Red, $1 43¾; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 42; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 43; do. Amber, $1 45@$1 53. Corn active and easier for Western, but steady for Southern; Southern White, 89c.@90c.; do. Yellow, 84c; Western Mixed, 82¼c., spot; 84c., October. Oats dull; New Southern, 45c.@58c.; New Western White, 56c.; New Western Mixed, 53c. Rye steady at 90c.@96c. Hay quiet, but firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c., loose; packed 9¼c. and 12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Hams, 15c.@15½c. Lard steady and firm; Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Butter quiet; Western Extras, 25c.; do. Firsts, 22c.@23c. Petroleum dull and nominal; Crude, 5⅛c.@5¼c.; Refined, 11c.@11¼c. Coffee strong, unchanged. Whisky dull and easier at $1 22½@$1 23.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Petroleum steady at 10⅞c.@11c. for Refined; 8½c. for Crude. Bark steady at $31 for No. 1 Quercitron. Flour quiet, but choice bakers' brands held firmly; sales, 650 bbls., including Superfine at $4 87½@$5; Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $6 25@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 50@$7 50; high grades, $7 75@$8 50. Rye Flour steady at $5 75. Wheat firm, in better supply; sales, Red at $1 45@$1 47 for old; $1 40 for new; $1 55@$1 60 for White. Rye, 90c.@95c. Corn in fair request; Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 82c.@84c., damaged, 75c.@80c. Old Oats are scarce and firm, but new are plenty and dull; sales, old at 72c.@75c.; new, 47c.@60c. Whisky, $1 24. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.@32c.; do. do. firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western firsts, 22c.@25c.; Rolls, extras, 24c.@25c.; do. firsts, 20c.@23c. Cheese quiet; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York prime, 9c.@10c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26.—Flour quiet and weak; only local trade demand. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 48@$1 48¼, cash; $1 49@$1 49½, September; No. 3 do., $1 36. Corn firmer for cash; dull, lower for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 67c.@68c., cash; 66½c. bid, August and September. Oats higher; No. 2, 38½c.@40c., cash; 37½c.@38c., September. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork dull at $21 75. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1 21. Hogs firmer; Shippers, $7 25@$7 45; Bacon grades, $7 25@$7 75; Butchers, $7 80@$8. Cattle steady, with a fair demand; good to choice Natives, $6 25@$6 37½; medium to fair, $4 50@$5; good to choice Texans, $4@$4 75; medium to fair, $3 15@$3 35; common, $2 40@$2 80. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 254 head; Cattle, 2,267 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Lake Receipts—Corn, 104,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide water—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; to interior points, Wheat, 27,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c. to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1 43. Corn dull; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 73c., and 4,000 do. at 72½c. Oats dull and lower; sales, 700 bushels No. 2 old Western at 55c. No Rye or Barley in market. Seeds dull and unchanged. Pork dull at about $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 21@$1 21½.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; new, 75c.@$1 40. Corn quiet but steady at 73c.@75c. Oats dull; new, 30c.@50c. Barley quiet but steady; Spring, $1 25@$1 35. Rye irregular at 80c.@88c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard—Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 13¾c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hogs—Receipts, 883 head; shipments, 272 head; sales, Stockers, $6 75@$7; common to good light, $7 50@$7 80; good Butchers', $7 85@$8 05. Eggs firm at 14c. Butter steady and firm; choice, 23c.@25c. Linseed-oil quiet at 70c. Lard-oil—Summer Extra, $1 03@$1 05. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1 19.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat dull and lower; Amber Michigan, $1 41@$1 41½; seller September, $1 40@$1 40¼; seller October, $1 40½; new, $1 37, spot; No. 2 Amber Michigan, new, $1 25; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 47; seller September, $1 40@$1 40½; No. 3 new Red, $1 25; Rejected, new, Red, $1 06; Condemned, 78c. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 74c.; seller September, 74½c.; seller October, 75c.; Damaged, 62½c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, new, 45½c.; seller September, 42½c.; White, new, 47½c.; Michigan, new, 45c.; Rejected, new, 38½c. Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat easier; old, extra, $1 44 bid; new, $1 43 bid; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 43 bid for old; $1 32½ for new; No. 2 do., $1 28½; No. 1 Amber, old, $1 36; new, $1 32½. Corn nominally unchanged. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1, 43c.@43½c.; White Western Michigan, 45c.@45½c. Barley quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $22 50@$23. Lard quiet but steady. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 26.—Flour inactive. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 21; seller August, $1 19½; seller September, $1 16. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 68c. Oats unsettled and irregular; No. 2, cash and seller August, 40c.; seller September, 35½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 05. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 82c. Provisions quiet and lower to sell. Mess Pork, $20 37½c., cash. Freights to Buffalo—Wheat, 2¼c; to Oswego, 5¼c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 79,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Flour steady; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn held at 80c. Cornmeal, $34 for Bolted, $33 for Unbolted ꝑ ton. Millfeed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,394,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Lumber, 1,190,000 feet.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Flour steady and unchanged. Rye Flour quiet at $5 25. Wheat quiet. Rye 90c. in the street. Corn held at 84c.@86c. for Western; 92c. for round Yellow. Oats quiet, with 50c.@62c. given as the range for new for present delivery, including Rejected to No. 1 White; old, 62c.@77c.; sales of two cars No. 2 Mixed, September, at 50c., and a small lot of No. 2 White State, new, at 60c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Aug. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats dull but unchanged. Rye dull at 90c.@$1. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork nominally $22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c. Whisky, $1 19. Bagging quiet but firm, 14c.@14½c.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Flour very dull; market and prices unchanged. Corn quiet at 87c.@90c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats irregular; prices ranging from 55c.@70c. for new and old. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,687 bbls.; Corn, 10,600 bushels; Oats, 14,150 bushels; Shorts, 2,400 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 26.—Oats dull and lower; Texas, 54c. Bran dull; market easier at $1. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, Commercial, $5 49½@$5 50½; bank nominal. Gold, 113¼.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 33 bales; exports, coastwise, 14 bales; sales, 202 bales; stock, 2,886 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Cotton strong; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 13 bales; gross, 44 bales; exports, coastwise, 889 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 13,289 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 26.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 2 bales; exports, coastwise, 9 bales; stock, 567 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13¼c. Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 46 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 12 bales; stock, 608 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 26.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 295 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 622 bales; stock, 3,577 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 391 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,758 head, or 574 cars. 304 cars through consignments and the balance on sale here, against 529 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the run for the week thus far of 45 cars more, and 745 cars for the same week last year. The market opened slow this morning, only a few lots offering. The bulk of fresh arrivals were through consignments. Owners are shipping East the Cattle held over after yesterday's market. Eastern purchasers are supplied and have returned home. Sales of 400 head of all kinds; Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,097 to 1,232 ℔., at $5 25@$5 87½; Texans and Cherokees, ranging from 807 to 1,069 ℔., at $3 87½@$4 40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 14,200 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week, and 22,400 head for the same week last year. There was no market to-day, and no transactions were made. There were only 4 cars medium to common quality Sheep on sale, which will be shipped East to-day in first hands; sales of 900 head yesterday afternoon; Illinois Sheep, averaging 83 ℔., at $4 80; Indiana Sheep, ranging from 83 to 86 ℔., at $4@$4 87½; Ohio Sheep, averaging 83 ℔., at $4 65. Hogs—Receipts to-day 900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 9,900 head for the same time last week, and 13,900 head for the corresponding week last year. The market opened dull and slow, with a few good quality corn-fed Hogs offering. Sales comprise 600 head of all kinds. We quote to-day: Yorkers, grass-fed, dull and slow of sale at $7@$7 30; corn-fed at $7 75@$8; heavy Hogs, corn-fed, at $8@$8 35.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 26.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been fairly active, and prices for tops at the opening were a shade higher, but toward the close declined; middle and common are ⅛c.@¼c. lower; very best, 6¼c.@7c.; first quality, 4¾c.@6¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 3¾c.@4¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 2¾c.@3¾c.; most sales at 4¼c.@5¼c.; receipts, 1,637 head; sales, 1,561 head. Hogs have been in good demand for best grades, and prices are ⅛c. higher; common dull and unchanged; range, 10c.@11¾c.; receipts, 3,740 head. Sheep—Good have been in fair demand; common dull and a shade lower; range, 4c.@5¾c. Lambs very dull at $1 50@$4 ꝑ head; receipts, 8,507 head.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—Cattle dull and drooping for all grades except choice, which brought full prices; receipts, 3,600 head; sales, Stockers, $3@$4; through Texans, $2 25@$3 50; common to extra shipping Steers, $4@$6 75; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs dull and 10c.@15c. lower; receipts, 12,000 head; sales, common to choice Light, $7 70@$7 90; poor to prime Heavy, $7 25@$7 70; Extra Philadelphia, $8 25@$8 65. The receipts included a large number of cholera Hogs, which tended to depress values; Scallawags, $6 75@$7; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 26—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜.

1:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes 66f. 82½c. Erie Railway Shares, 14¼.

3 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £66,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 54¾ ꝑ cent., is now 55¼ ꝑ cent.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 14⅜; do. Preferred, 30.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 26—P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 100⅜.

PARIS, Aug. 26—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 7,845,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 66f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is buoyant; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive firmer; sales of shipments of the new crop Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, at 7¼d.; sales of Middling Uplands, August delivery, Low Middling clause, at 7 3-16d.; do., October and November delivery, Low Middling clause, at 7¼d.

1:30 P. M.—Sales of the new crop, Middling Uplands delivery, Low Middling clause, at 7¼d. Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,400 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, at 7 3-16d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 26—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. ꝑ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ꝑ gallon.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine American.

WAS HE MARRIED?

The Troy *Times* tells the following of one of the lately deceased citizens of that city:

Michael Pratt, who died suddenly one week ago yesterday, left, it is estimated, an estate valued at about $20,000. Some one must inherit this, and inasmuch as Pratt left no will there is likely to be a contest for the possession of it between the immediate relatives of the deceased and a lady who claims to be Mr. Pratt's widow. It was not generally understood that Pratt was ever married, and on this ground, and the further fact that his relatives had never seen his wife, and that he had on at least one occasion told some members of his family that he was not married, they purpose to contest the right of the alleged widow to her dower. Mrs. Pratt is residing at the Congress Hall, Congress street, where she lived with her alleged husband before his death. She is a prepossessing and very well educated lady, and appears to feel her position keenly. That she is the widow of Mr. Pratt she says she can establish beyond a doubt, and is grieved that her husband's relatives not only refuse to visit her, but also intend to contest her right to a dower. She desires to be friendly with them for the sake of the one with whom she was so closely related, and claims, she says, no more than rightly belongs to her. She became acquainted with Mr. Pratt five years ago, when she came to this city from a neighboring village and commenced work as a seamstress. She was married the past Spring at the Gibbons House, Schenectady, and has since lived with Mr. Pratt, without making any effort to conceal their relation. Pratt's relatives consist of Mrs. McGuire, widow of the late Daniel McGuire; a Mrs. Derotte, residing in South Troy, and a brother's children residing out of the city. They have already engaged counsel, and have notified Mr. Keaveny, Mr. Pratt's partner, not to pay Mrs. Pratt any more money. Mrs. Pratt has made application for letters of administration, but nothing will be done in the matter until after Sept. 1.

A BIG WORD.

The Vicksburg *Herald* gives the world this incident:

A Vicksburger who prided himself on his choice language was over in Louisiana the other day on business, and stopping at a farm house to get a drink of water, the woman remarked that the crops stood in great need of rain. "Yes; rain is the great desideratum," he replied, as he handed the tin dipper back. "Mary! Mary!" yelled the woman, in loud tones. A white-headed girl of sixteen came out of the back room in response to the call, and the mother continued: "Take a squar view of him, Mary! He don't look as if he knew enough to plow cotton, and yet he just got off a word as long as from here to the mule pen and back, and he may be holding on to more!" The Vicksburger walked right away from there.

CHICAGO'S FEMALE LAWYER.

The Chicago *Legal News* rejoices in noting the fact that Miss Hulet, of the Chicago Bar, is succeeding well in her practice. She appears before Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, in a bankrupt case, in the Circuit Court in a common law case before a jury, in the Probate Court in a contested will case, or before the Chancellor in a divorce case with the same easy manner and confidence that she would before a Justice of the Peace, and with an ability much above the average lawyer. In debate she is able and ready and never taken by surprise.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 26, the following sales announced to take place were postponed as follows: Sale by Winans & Davies, of the building, with lot 20.5 by 70, on Madison avenue, west side, 80 feet north of Sixty-third street, adjourned to Aug. 27. Also, the sale of building, with lot 25 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street, adjourned to Aug. 30. Also, by Steele & Carter, the sale of the building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 443 West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to Sept. 23.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 125, No. 380 Grand street, north side, 75 feet east of Norfolk street.

By R. V. Harnett, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Pullman, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 345 feet west of Eighth avenue. Lease dated July 14, 1869.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, bounded by Second and Third avenues, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, known as lots Nos. 150, 151, and 158, on the map of the Harlem Commons.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 76.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of the buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, extending through to West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Winans & Davies, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.5 by 70, on Madison avenue, west side, 80 feet north of East Sixty-third street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 26.

Houston st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Suffolk st., 25x100, leasehold, subject to mortgage, $5,000; John Obenauer to George Greenewald, ½ part.	$5,000
Ludlow st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x87.10, 21 9-12 years from Aug. 1, 1861; Benjamin R. Winthrop to Bridget Duggan, (widow,) per year	200
New st., e. s., No. 36, 31.2x47.3; also plot in rear, 20.7x15.2; Watson Matthews, Orange, N. J., to Edward Matthews, subject to mortgage, $20,000	nom.
Teasdale place, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Delmonico place, 75x100, house and lot; Charles M. James, of Brooklyn, to Milton Merton, of Brooklyn, subject to mortgages of $10,750, other considerations, and	nom.
34th st., n. s., 365 ft. e. of 9th av., 15x98.9, house and lot; Mary A. Heyward, of Baltimore, to Annie E. Van Osten; subject to mortgages of $9,000	9,000
59th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th av., (irregular,) 50x100.5, ½ part; Samuel Schiffer to William H. Raynor, subject to ½ of mortgages of $46,500 and taxes and assessments	nom.
79th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x102.2, ½ part; John W. McDermott to Maria, wife of Peter Algie, B. and S.	nom.
120th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.11; John G. Schull to Nettie, wife of John A. Linherr, in trust	nom.
155th st., s. s., 206.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 60x99.11; James Monteith to Jane Whitman	10,000
Avenue A, s. e. corner of 81st st., 51.2x98; Johann H. Borgstede to James Devlin and Owen J. Donohue	11,000
Madison av., s. e. cor. of 69th st., 100.5x125; Thomas Murphy to Robert G. Dun	95,000
Opdyke av., s. s., 325 ft. n. of 2d st., 50x100; William Burnard to Jane Murphy	650
Washington av., w. s., 54 ft. w. of Fitch st., 54x100; William C. Conner (Sheriff) to W. F. T. Chapman	150
1st av., w. s., 76.8 ft. n. of 46th st., 24.8x80, house and lot; George Schmidt to Christian Schell	16,000
3d av., n. e. corner of 126th st., 99.11x237.6, ⅜ part; Samuel Schiffer to William H. and Benjamin F. Raynor, subject to ⅜ part of mortgages $40,800, and taxes and assessments	nom.
7th av., s. e. corner of 129th st., 99.11x150; Charles H. Ludington to Isaac and Simon Bernheimer	26,000
8th av., n. e. corner of 133d st., runs n. on avenue 124.11 ft., thence e. 92.1 ft., thence n. e. 124.11 ft. to a point on s. s. of 134th st. 192 ft. e. of 8th av., thence e. 33 ft., thence s. 199.10 ft. to 133d st., thence w. 225 ft. to beginning; Samuel Schiffer to William H. Raynor, ⅜ part, subject to ⅜ part of mortgages $37,500, and taxes and assessments	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN ON MADISON AV., NEAR 53D ST.—Four-story brown-stone twenty-foot house, well built, hardwood finish throughout and richly frescoed; price less than $40,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE BROWN-stone dwelling, elegantly built and located; 48th st., just west of 5th av.; a bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZED house, fronting on Madison square. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, July 1, 1875.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Courthouse, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, MEDIUM-sized private dwelling (parties going abroad) on 46th st., just west of 5th av., to let low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE handsomely furnished, the owner reserving one floor for self and servant. Address No. 123 East 12th st. References given and required.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD, AND two single gentlemen wish a floor in a strictly private family; best references required. Address D. J. T., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY, AUCTION, BROKERAGE, AND COMMISSION.—Partner wanted, a young and energetic man with a moderate capital, to join the subscriber, who has an extensive acquaintance and full knowledge of the above lines of business. Address, with full particulars, capital, &c., FRED. J. PARKER, office of this paper, Box No. 115.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $25,000 TO $50,000 capital in the wholesale butter, cheese, and general produce business. Business well established. A party desiring an interview will address G. M., Box No. 4,637 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF MEANS to join in introducing a valuable invention, doing away with the ash and garbage nuisance in all cities. Call on WILLIAM BEDELL, builder, No. 985 8th av.

UMBRELLAS.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York,
No. 246 Market st., Philadelphia,
Invite the attention of dealers to their complete stock of UMBRELLAS FOR THE FALL TRADE.
Special efforts have been made to produce attractive and serviceable umbrellas in the low grades.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of George S. McKenzie, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by George S. McKenzie of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act and the revised statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the thirteenth day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1875.
au20-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. CHISHOLM, KENNETH CHISHOLM, and CHARLES McCAULEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the late firm of J. W. & K. Chisholm & Co., and of the separate estates of James W. Chisholm, Kenneth Chisholm, and Charles McCauley, members and partners of said firm, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1875.
GEORGE I. N. ZABRISKIE, Assignee,
At the "People's Bank," 393 Canal st., New-York City.
au20-law3wF*

HENRY B. BUNSTER. A BANKRUPT, in the matter of.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. on said day, at Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the open and uncollected accounts of said bankrupt, estimated to amount to about $25,000; and, also, certain Polish bonds, part of the estate of said bankrupt, the value of which is unknown; and, also, all the right and title of said bankrupt under the Carver patent to certain lands in Minnesota; such sale to be at the risk of the purchaser.
ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee,
No. 47 Broad st., New-York.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the required course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable English Protestant young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is willing, well tempered, and a good waitress; understands the charge of dining-room, care of silver, and has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By a young exceedingly neat chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; has served in both capacities; her efficiency in those two situations cannot be excelled; references unsurpassed. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.— By an American girl; can do house-work of all kinds well; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable colored girl, neat and tidy, as chamber-maid, laundress or plain cook, in private family or boarding-house. Call at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl to take care of children, and sew and do house work; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid; is a good waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND intelligent young girl as chamber-maid; has two years' reference from her last employer. Call at or address, for two days, No. 208 Elm st., first floor.

CLERK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, ALMOST 13, smart and nice-looking, in a store or some light office; writes nicely. Call at No. 331 East 24th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-worker, or Laundress.—By a respectable, well-recommended young woman; good plain cook, excellent laundress; fluting, puffing, &c.; understands house-work thoroughly; neat, honest, and reliable; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; a reliable, economizing, and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a German young woman; understands cooking thoroughly, and is an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who is a good cook; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; neat in her kitchen, strictly sober and honest, of good temper, and without pretensions; she can serve up a dinner with taste and in style; good City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, with good references, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in meats, soups, and pastry; for private family or boarding house. Call at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman who is a good washer, ironer, and cook, and can do house-work well; City or country; at very moderate wages; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER — Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls; industrious and competent to fulfill the duty of a family; together; have the best of references. Call at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; PROTESTant; steady and reliable; for a private family; is a good bread, biscuit, and cake maker, &c.; understands all kinds good cooking; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands both French and American cooking; very best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 160 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking perfectly; makes excellent pastries; good bread and biscuit baker; best references; City or country; sober, honest, very neat and obliging. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, capable, neat, and tidy, as first-class cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS COOK; GOOD references. Call for two days at No. 110 West 19th st., near 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, CITY OR COUNTRY; by a very competent, tidy, willing girl, with good reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., north of 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY of experience as housekeeper, or lady's companion; dignified and capable of directing servants. Address for one week Housekeeper, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER, GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—By a capable New-England woman, of some experience; good reference. Address S. E. B., No. 44 West 24th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A WIDOW OF EXPERIence, a working house-keeper's place, with aged people or with an invalid, with the privilege of her daughter, 12 years of age. Call at 331 East 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN OBLIGING, INDUSTRIous young woman, who is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND Chamber-maid.—By a respectable, well recommended young woman; can take full charge of a lady's wardrobe; good hair-dresser; cuts, fits, operates, dress-makes, &c.; excellent chamber-maid; obliging and reliable; country or city. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young Scotch Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair dresser and neat sewer; has five years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY FRENCH GIRL, who is also a good seamstress; is agreeable, willing, and obliging; can furnish the best of references. To be seen at French Office, No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—AS NURSE FOR GROWING CHILDREN and to do plain sewing; is fully capable of taking entire charge of the nursery; is fond of children. Address E. F., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—AS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY NURSE FOR City or country; best City reference; is now disengaged. Call on Mrs. G. Edgeworth, No. 404 East 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl, who is a competent dress-maker, in a private family; is willing to do the chamber-work; is willing, obliging, and has good reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and take care of grown children; is a neat sewer by hand or machine; good City reference. Call or address No. 488 6th av.

MALES.

AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, 18 years of age, wants some respectable employment; speaks German and English, and has first-class reference. Address OSCAR DRYER, No. 222 West 40th st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as butler in a private family, or waiter in hotel or club; good references; thoroughly understands his business; City or country. W. N., Norton's Agency, No. 3 Broadway.

CLERK, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-one, as clerk in some store; is a good, plain writer; willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. W., No. 227 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; married; no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; four years' City references from last employer; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address James, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good City driver; no objections to the country; best of reference. Address P. B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced man as first-class coachman; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; has both City and country references. Call on or address T. D., at J. B. Brewster's carriage factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant German; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is also a good vegetable gardener; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Address H. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; fully competent in every way; five years' reference from last place; can be highly recommended; town or country. Address, for two days, O. C., No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR FOOTMAN.—BY a Swedish man, aged thirty years, who is a good, careful driver and understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of carriages and harness; can milk; is not afraid of work; best reference. Address J. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND WAITER OR COACHMAN and groom.—By a young single man; understands both branches thoroughly; can milk, take care of furnace, help the gardener, black boots, and will make himself generally useful; is a good driver, sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best references. Address Driver, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, SINGLE man, aged twenty-seven; has five years' first-class City reference as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses, carriages, and harness. Call on or address P. H., No. 311 4th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver; will be disengaged by the first of the month; five years' first-class City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 127 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also garden, if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address K. Y., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS MAN; is a first-class coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging, and strictly temperate; married; no incumbrance; will be highly recommended. Call or address J. Q., No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; has the highest City reference from last employer. Address for two days B. B., private stable, No. 12 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Address, for two days, A. E., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; can come highly recommended from last employer's. Call or address Coachman, 244 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who can be highly recommended; best City reference from last employer, No. 361 5th av. Call on or address D. C., private stable, No. 490 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPEtent young man; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references; City or country. Call on or address J. M. C., No. 876 6th av., City.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.— By a respectable single young man; eight years' City and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address C., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married, no children; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address William, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A COMpetent man; is not afraid of work; a place more an object than wages; City reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

GARDENER. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS gardening in all its branches; married, two children; Protestant. Address Robert Boyd, Port Kennedy, Penn.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN; understands his business in every branch; also the management of a farm; best reference given. Address J. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—ANY GENTLEMAN WHO WILL GIVE A few rooms rent free can have his business or private house taken care of from burglars; best reference. Address or call on JAS. GAMBLE, 688 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as waiter in private family or boarding-house; excellent City reference. Address B., No. 107 West 24th st.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS RECENTLY left, or is about leaving school, to assist as cashier in a retail store; must be quick at figures and write a fair hand. Address J. B., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED ON A patent rubber dating stamp just introduced. WM. A. FORCE, No. 172 Fulton st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM SHIRT-CUTter, to go to Milwaukee, Wis. Address
H. G. CARY,
care of TOPHAM, WELD & CO.,
No. 593 Broadway.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED.—A FRENCH NURSE OR LADY'S MAID to travel to Europe with a lady; best of reference required. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools,* and *seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute,* No. 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE, PARIS and Berlin) supplies families and schools with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors for all educational branches; information given of good schools, private classes, and professors of modern languages and music. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

TEACHER OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN American young woman of education and respectability as teacher or housekeeper, or any trustworthy position; has first-class references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY OF SIX YEARS' SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching the higher English branches, French, and music desires a position in a school or family; music a specialty; highest testimonials. Address TEACHER, No. 543 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY PROFESSOR, (Hanoverian,) teacher of German, French, Spanish, and English, desires daily engagements in schools or families. Address C. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER OF music and French wishes morning engagements in families or schools. Address B. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.
A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.
The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st. (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.
Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, N. J.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR Small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City: a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President. Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens, Sept. 13.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson; offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies', Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN. —For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 333 4TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
GRAMMAR
112TH YEAR BEGAN MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.D. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the school.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 112 5TH AV.,
(between 16th and 17th sts.)
After the most successful close of the last term, the Director begs to inform his patrons and the public in general that the full season of the GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
WILL COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1875.
Pupils should make application at once to secure proper classification.
The course of instruction will comprise all branches of vocal and instrumental music, musical compositions, and foreign languages.
The Rehearsals of the Amateur Orchestra, which were so favorably received last Winter, will be continued and also the lectures on musical science.
Soirées by the pupils of the Conservatory or lectures alternately every week.
The extensive library of the institute, containing over 15,000 works, is available to all pupils.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics, elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept 16.
J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.)
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27;
KINDERGARTEN, Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments: Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

FEODOR THURM'S GERMAN-AMERICAN Institute, for young ladies and gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15. A few boys received as boarders by the Principal. Commercial and Classical Departments, Kindergarten and training class for Kindergarteners. References: Messrs. J. F. Pupke, Sigismund Kaufmann, A. Engler, E. Calman, G. W. Faber, Dr. F. Zinsser, Dr. E. Krackowizer.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH.
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

BRADFORD ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Year opens TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875.
For admission apply to
Rev. JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Secretary,
Bradford, Mass.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to the cultivation of PURE and ELEGANT ENGLISH, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY
For young ladies, Le Roy, N. Y. Full college course, School of Music, and School of Art. Fortieth year opens Sept. 9. Board and tuition per annum, $230. Send for catalogue to Mrs. E. E. I. STAUNTON.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES OR MISSES CAN find a refined and genuine home, with private instruction in English branches, languages, (modern, by oral method,) vocal and instrumental music, in a family residing at a beautiful country seat in this State; easy access by cars; unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 1,208, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL is limited to about ten pupils. Refers to parents of scholars, Gov. M. Ogden, Jarvis Slade, Esq., Richard A. McCurdy, Esq., &c.; also, to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, Cambridge. No. 115 East 26th st., New-York.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
(Autumn term commences Sept. 29.)
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13.
Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE,
Nos. 228, 230, and 232 West 42d st.
Studies will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Prospectus and catalogue furnished on application.
Rev. M. RONAY, S. P. M., President.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children at Red Bank, on the Shrewsbury; natural development carefully considered; superior instruction and pleasant home.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOY'S School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation, superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGlish, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

THOROUGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THE very best; English, classics, German, French, music; opens Sept. 6; boating, bathing. Address HOME SEMINARY, Perth Amboy, N. J.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Florida, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FITS boys for business or college; $300 a year, admits any time. JAMES COWLES.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, REopens Sept. 8. For boys and young men.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

MONTROSE MILIT. INSTITUTE.—HOME SCHOOL for Boys. C. G. KINGMAN, A. M., Orange, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG Ladies, Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Ct.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.— A school for earnest work. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1 | BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 15
*RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 8 | ABYSSINIA.WED., Sept. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA......Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Sept. 15
STATE OF INDIANA......Wednesday, Sept. 29

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN......$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO......Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA......Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA......Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN......Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING......Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez......Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzols......Saturday, Sept. 18
*PEREIRE, Danre......Saturday, Oct. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK......Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Aug. 28, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sep. 18, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA......Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
CALIFORNIA......Sails Saturday, Sept. 21, 8:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON......Saturday, Aug. 28
GEORGIA......Wednesday, Sept. 1

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES......Aug. 27
FOR HAYTI and COLOMBIA:
ALPS......Sept. 8
ETNA......Sept. 29
FOR KINGSTON, HAYTI, and VENEZUELA:
ATLAS......Sept. 11

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

WILMINGTON, Capt. HOLMES, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO......Aug. 31, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CHINA......Sept. 1
TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No 5 Bowling Green.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO......Sept. 1 | HIDALGO......Sept. 25
NAVARINO......Sept. 15 | OTHELLO......Oct. 9

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 50 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY......THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED......TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC......SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC......SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC......SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL......Sat., Aug. 28 | MAIN......Sat., Sept. 15
DONAU......Sat., Sept. 4 | HERMANN.Wed., Sept. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin......$100 gold.
Second cabin......60 gold.
Steerage......30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, Sept. 2
CITY OF HAVANA......Tuesday, Sept. 14
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......Thursday, Sept. 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA......Tuesday, Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

☞ Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville......22 50
First-class passage to Augusta......20 00
First-class to Albany......20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM- boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.— DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 27th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th...6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th...7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 29th...8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th...3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 29th...7:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th...6:45 A. M.
Monday, 30th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 31st...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 31st...3:30 P. M.	

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d...6:30 A. M.
Monday, 23d...1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th...7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th...2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 25th...6:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 25th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th...6:00 A. M.
Friday, 27th...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th...4:00 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL- TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING- FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY,

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.

Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

N. B.—On SATURDAY, Aug. 21, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M., instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH- KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, (COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.— THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT, daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, A LAXATIVE FRUIT lozenge, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris, depot; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger station foot of Liberty st., North River.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, 1875.

FIVE TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M.

Leave New-York for DEAL at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Deal at 7:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:05, 5:15 P. M. Leave Long Branch at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. Leave South Amboy at 6:55, 7:50, 9 A. M., 12:25, 4:10, 6:25 P. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan Station with all trains; and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK at DEAL STATION with all trains except the 5 P. M. and at LONG BRANCH STATION with the 5 P. M. train from New-York.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua end, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW STEAM RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

CONEY ISLAND DIVISION.

On and after

THURSDAY, July 1, 1875.

Trains will leave the depot at Green-Wood (9th av. and 20th st.) as follows: 6:30, 7:30, 8:35, 9:45, 10:55 A. M., and 12:05, 1:15, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 8:15, 10:15 P. M.

LEAVE CONEY ISLAND

7, 8, 9:10, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., and 12:40, 1:50, 2:25, 3, 3:35, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5:55, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9, 9:40, and 11 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will leave hourly from 8:30 to 10:15 A. M., and thereafter every 35 minutes until 10:30 P. M.

On SATURDAYS extra trains will leave Green-Wood at 11:30 A. M. and 12:10 P. M., returning from Coney Island at 12:05 and 1:15 P. M.

The horse cars of the Brooklyn division, known as the Vanderbilt Avenue Line, starting from the Fulton Ferry, and passing the Catharine Ferry, Navy-yard, and Prospect Park, (main entrance,) connects with all trains. Horse cars from Hamilton Avenue Ferry also connect at 15th st. and 9th av.

R. SCHERMERHORN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Stages for Sheepshead Bay will connect with trains at Sim Hoagland's, Gravesend.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WEST- ERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW- port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS,

Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.

W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS.

Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 10 o'clock, by VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers, at their mart, Nos. 110 and 112 East 13th st., twenty horses, for family and business driving, landaulet, elegant landau, barouches, coupé, rockaways, top and no top wagons, harness, blankets, &c.

Full description in Herald and in catalogue at auction mart.

A.—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE EX- tension top phaeton, one Victoria; also one wagonette; all nearly new and used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

$650.—AN ELEGANT COUPE, POLE AND shafts, built by Wood Bros., for $1,450; is in superb order. For sale at BARKER & SON'S, corner of Broadway and 39th st.

HARNESS.—SPLENDID NEW HARNESS AT A bargain; a fine light single and double harness, made of the best material by a first-class City maker, at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

HARNESS.—BUYERS CAN SAVE MONEY BY dealing direct with the manufacturer. A large stock of hand-made harness at very low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BONDS,

5 PER CENT. GOLD, DUE 1895,

Interest Payable January and July,
Coupon or Registered,
FOR SALE BY

CHASE & HIGGINSON,

NO. 27 DREXEL BUILDING,
CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 11, 1875.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable at the banking house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the second day of September next.

WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. | S. D. DAVIS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after Sept. 1, 1875, the coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND, becoming due that day, and the coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY, also becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the MARKET NATIONAL BANK, New-York City.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A LOAN on bond and mortgage for $5,000 for five years, at ten per cent. interest on improved property at Denver, Colorado. For further information call on or address WM. K. LOTHROP, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1875, on the Eight per cent. Convertible Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1875.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON AND after Sept. 1, 1875, the coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st September, 1875, of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, THE 25TH, soon after 10 o'clock, in one of the Broadway and 5th av. stages, between 34th st. and Union square, a LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing two $20 bills, with $5 bill, amounting in all to between $70 and $80; also two safe-keys. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the stage company, 43d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

BIG BONANZA.

138TH TO 144TH NIGHTS HERE.

Misses Sara Jewett, Sargent, Jamieson, Mortimer, and Fannie Francis, (her first appearance here;) Messrs. Owen Fawcett, Whiting, Moore, Ringgold, Rockwell, and Maurice Barrymore, (his first appearance here.)

⁂ Next MONDAY, (Aug. 30,) THE MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE in THE GRAND DUCHESS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA.

☞ J. F. Zimmerman has the honor to announce that he has perfected arrangements with Augustin Daly, Esq., for a short season of six (6) nights and one matinée, commencing

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

The wonderful children who comprise the MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA are Senorita CARMON UNDA Y MORON, eight years old, and Senorita GUADALUPE, six years old; also, twenty-seven juvenile artists, all of singular talent. The operas will be produced with accuracy, artists, chorus, and orchestra being as efficient as that of the most complete operatic organizations.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 30,
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
Senorita CARMON UNDA Y MORON as the DUCHESS.
Box-office now open at theatre. Regular theatre prices.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ALL THIS WEEK
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
Last performances of
AROUND THE WORLD.
AROUND THE WORLD.

MONDAY EVENING,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT AS HAMLET,
SUPPORTED BY AN AMERICAN CAST.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE......Manager

BRILLIANT REOPENING THIS WEEK
with
THE BEST COMPANY YET PRESENTED
even at this,
THE MODEL FAMILY THEATRE.
A PURE AND WHOLESOME ENTERTAINMENT.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS TABLE, EN suite, on second floor, and one on third floor; 45th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; handsomely furnished, by private family occupying their own house; references given and required. Address M., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with private table, suitable for first-class families; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen. House strictly first class.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SINGLE PERSONS OR married couples, or a party of four or five wishing connecting rooms, clean and newly furnished, with excellent table, can be accommodated at No. 137 West 13th st.

A VERY CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS IN new and newly-furnished private house No. 68 West 40th st., fronting Reservoir square and adjoining Hotel Royal; partial board or private table if desired.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FUR- nished, to let with board; also one single room, by a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —To let, an entire floor, elegantly furnished, either to a party of gentlemen or a small family; private table or breakfast only. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN a private house, 35th st., near 5th av.; terms moderate; references unexceptionable. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—THIRD FLOOR, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; also, large room on fourth floor; best references given and required.

THREE FLOORS, THREE ROOMS DEEP, en suite or singly, with large closets and bath, and first-class table; private or otherwise; references. No. 29 West 17th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—PARTIES DESIRING TO engage handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table, can do so now, for the Winter.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen, at No. 18 East 47th st.; breakfast if desired.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS in suites or separately, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, convenient to Broadway, Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines.

DESIRABLY-KEPT FURNISHED ROOM to let, to gentlemen only, without board. Private house, No. 35 West 10th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

THREE ROOMS ON THE PARLOR FLOOR to let with board; hot and cold water; also rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d street.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314—PLEASANT SUITES AND single rooms, with board; references.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, CONSISTING of gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, a parlor and two bedrooms on ground or first floor, with private table; private house preferred; situation between 14th and 23d sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 3,528 Post Office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS; high, healthy location; seventy minutes' ride from New-York; to rent cheap for balance of season. Address O. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

This hotel will be kept open until 20th of September, and, if the weather is favorable, until 1st of October. From 1st of September the price of board will be reduced to $4 per day and $25 per week.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open, situate on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing the best in this country; first-class table; send for circular; terms moderate. M. B. PARSONS.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE.

The fine Summer and Winter resort at Chatham is now open for the accommodation of boarders.

House is large and commodious, with verandas on three sides and grove attached.

Rooms very cheerful and well adapted for families.

Three minutes' walk to depot, making a convenient home for gentlemen doing business in New-York. Is one hour and five minutes' ride to Hoboken, on Morris and Essex Railroad.

References exchanged, and very reasonable terms.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, Morris County, N. J., will remain open until Oct. 1. Fine Scenery, good drives, and fine mountain air.

NO MOSQUITOES.

Boats leave foot of Barclay st. 8:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, thence two and a half miles by stage to Heath House.
COLEMAN & CARRIQUE, Proprietors.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

ROSS MANSION, NYACK.

Rooms to rent with board for the month of September; fine view, extensive grounds; five minutes' walk from depot. Address Box No. 276 Post Office, Nyack.

GRANT HOUSE, CATSKILL, N. Y.—HAS AC- commodations for a few more guests with desirable rooms. A. J. GRANT, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. —House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,

corner Broadway and 13th st.
Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.
Including wine, $1.
Everything of the best.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE SEASON OF 1875-6.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the engagement of

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN,

to give ONE HUNDRED impersonations in the principal cities of the United States, TWENTY-ONE of which have been assigned to this theatre, the first performance to be

HAMLET,

on the opening night,
next MONDAY, AUG. 30,

when Mr. SULLIVAN, will have in support the full Shakspearean organization of Booth's Theatre, giving promise of a representation of remarkable effectiveness.

Mr. JAS. F. CATHCART and Miss LOUISE HIBBERT, of the principal London theatres, who have been specially engaged to accompany Mr. SULLIVAN on his tour through the country, make their first appearance here.

☞ THE SALE OF SEATS ☜

is now begun,

and to meet the demand for places the Box Office will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MONDAY, Sept. 20, Mr. GEORGE BELMORE, the renowned English character actor, as NAT GOSLING, in Boucicault's drama, FLYING SCUD.

WALLACK'S. COMIC OPERA.

GREAT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Prima Donna,

MISS JULIA MATHEWS,

and Henderson and Colville's
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
in the Grand Folie Musicale, in three acts,
BOULOTTE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

BOULOTTE......Miss JULIA MATHEWS
KING BOBECHE......Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT
BLUE BEARD......Mr. ALBERT BRENNIR

and every member of the
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION.

Musical Director......Mr. F. STANISLAUS
NEW SCENERY......by......Mr. MATT MORGAN

New costumes and appointments.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Popular prices. Fifteenth week of Popular prices.
ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Decided hit of Offenbach's wonderfully brilliant opera
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
Home talent appreciated when superior to foreign.
House crowded nightly.

Miss Nellie Laskelle, Miss Clara Fisher, Miss Nellie Allen, Miss Venie Clancy, Mr. Harry Allen, Mr. W. H. Woodfield, Mr. George Atkins, Mr. C. W. Butler. Large and well-trained chorus, full orchestra, magnificent costumes, exquisite scenery by Matt Morgan. No expense spared to secure a magnificent mise-en-scène.

EVERY EVENING at 8. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
THE GREAT VARIETY COMPANY,
Pronounced by all the best in the City.
MATINEE THIS FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th Street,
will be reopened on 1st September, 1875.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, and GENERAL SEDGWICK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sundays included,) leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

GENERAL SEDGWICK.
Barclay st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 10:45, 11, and 11:15 A. M., 4:45, 5, and 5:15 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.
Return tickets good on either boat.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

RETURN OF THE BEAUTIFUL STEAMER
TO
NEW-YORK WATERS.
Jarrett & Palmer's magnificent excursion palace
will make
A GRAND TRIP TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN,
the first since her recent overwhelmingly successful runs from New-England port towns,

NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 30,

when all the
GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS,
including
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND,
THE MADRIGAL BOYS,
MOZART GLEE CLUB,
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS,
will participate in a superb programme.

FARE, (round trip.) ONE DOLLAR.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

⁂ The boat will leave the foot of 23d st., North River, at 3 P. M., and the Fall River Line pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 3:30 o'clock, returning to the City about 8 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE SPLENDID OCEAN STEAMERS
AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, AND GEN. SEDGWICK,
MAKE SIX TRIPS DAILY TO THIS
FAMOUS WATERING-PLACE,
giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining
TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
AND FIVE HOURS ON THE FINEST
BEACH IN AMERICA.
EXCURSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
SIXTY MILES' SAIL FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CAPACIOUS STEAMER
WILLIAM COOK

WILL BE RUN to accommodate the extra travel on that day. FARE THE SAME as the other boats, and RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.

FOR TIMES OF LEAVING SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAIN

TO
PHILADELPHIA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run on SUNDAY, Aug. 15, and on each Sunday thereafter during the Summer season, a special train to Philadelphia and return, leaving New-York at 7:55 A. M. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8 P. M. Fare for the round trip, $3.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF.

Five hundred best Sea Cliff lots, including bluff lots of new survey, will be put on sale TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at 1 o'clock. On that day the steamer Thomas P. Way will leave Grand st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., touching at 33d st. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. and New-York for Sea Cliff at 6 P. M. On other days the steamer leaves Grand st. at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. Should the morning be rainy the sale will be the next day.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—SEE Steam-boat ARMENIA advertisement.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery,
(Organized 1860.)

INTEREST DATED MONTHLY. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 1st day of September will date interest from that time.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR- NER 14TH ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,473,396 79; surplus, $329,088 72. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW- York.—J. BUTLER WRIGHT and LIVINGSTON K. MILLER as surviving Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of James Bogert, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARL HABEL, Charles Kienzle, and Margaretha Kienzle, his wife, John W. Miller, Elisha Bloomer, Albon Man, Solomon Jessuren, James Mulry, Frederick Riehl, and Philip Dupro, David E. Hawkins, and Franz Keilbach, George Busson, and Eugene A. Fuchs, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 25, 1875.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated May 25, 1875.
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy16-law6wF

SMYTH, ANNA M. T.—SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CLARENCE WARDEN, plaintiff, against ANNA M. T. SMYTH, wife of William B. Smyth, the said WILLIAM B. SMYTH, EDWARD ANNAN, JOHN W. ANDREAS, and JOHN PERRY, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office, number 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated, July 14, 1875. CHARLES E. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
68 Wall street, N. Y. City.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the said City, on the 14th day of July, 1875.
CHARLES E. STRONG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy16-law7wF

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. POSTPONEMENT.

The KIRALFY BROTHERS are regretfully compelled to defer the first performance of

AROUND THE WORLD

Until the 28th, owing to an accident to the machinery at a dress rehearsal.

All tickets purchased for the 26th are good for the 28th; other after dates days good for after dates.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.

HOUSE — SECOND WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation.

CROWDED — COLONEL SELLERS, in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.

NIGHTLY. — Every scene used is new and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, AUG. 28, second matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)

P. S. GILMORE......Conductor.

The most MAGNIFICENT GARDEN in the WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
THE GREATEST LIVING CORNETIST,
Mr. J. LEVY.

THIS EVENING
the eminent baritone,

SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 28,
GRAND CELEBRATION, 126TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GOETHE.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
SERENADE BAND.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors......Messrs. APPLEBY

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Fingal's Cave"......Mendelssohn
PASTORALE......Bach
TROIS DANSES ALLEMANDES......Bargiel
INTRODUCTION, NUPTIAL CHORUS, MARCH TEMPO, } Third Act "Lohengrin"...Wagner
OVERTURE, "Robespierre"......Litolff
ENTR'ACTE, No. 2, "Rosamunde"......Schubert
DRAMATIC FANTASIE......Hiller
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 1......Liszt
OVERTURE, "La Gazza Ladra"......Rossini
AVE MARIA......Gounod
WALTZ, "Du und Du"......Strauss
MARCHE INDIENNE, "L'Africaine"......Meyerbeer

Admission 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

JOSH HART......Proprietor
Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN......Manager

THIS POPULAR SPECIALTY THEATRE will commence the Fall and Winter season on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, with the greatest list of acknowledged leading variety artists of the day.

THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN NEW-YORK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

AUG. 26, 27, AND 28.

The New-Jersey Southern regular lines leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M.

The elegant steamer ADELPHI will make the extra trip, leaving Harrison st. at 10 o'clock, West 24th st. at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 at 11 A. M.

Returning, leave the Park twenty minutes after the close of the races.
W. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, FRIDAY, Aug. 27, SATURDAY, Aug. 28.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF RAILROAD.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, at Covington.—J. B. ALEXANDER et al., against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 548. And C. B. CHILDS & CO. against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 586½.—In consolidation.—By virtue of a decree rendered in the above-styled cases, I will, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1875, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Maysville, in the County of Mason, and State of Kentucky, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, that is, all that portion said railroad "lying and being and extending from its terminus in the said City of Maysville, to its terminus at or in the City of Paris, in the County of Bourbon, and State of Kentucky, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues, and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with or used in the using and operating of said railway or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, fencing, and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines, and tools, and all rents, reservations, and reversions, of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, owned or possessed at the date of the mortgage or deed of trust (mentioned in the pleadings) or did thereafter acquire either in law or equity, of every kind whatever, appurtenant thereto; also, all other like estates, structures, superstructures, and equipments, and matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to said railroad company, Northern Division, and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, which were thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, Northern Division, wherever situated and used or intended to be used, in the construction and operation of said railroad," together with all accessions thereto at the date of sale, and will be sold in "one entire parcel as an entirety," and upon the following terms, viz.: $25,000 cash in hand to be paid in the gold coin of the United States, as part payment, and to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of the sale. One-third of the balance in thirty days, and the remainder in equal installments in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale; and for the deferred payments the purchaser must execute bonds with good security, bearing seven per cent. interest from date, and payable in the gold coin of the United States. And to better secure the payment of said bonds, a lien will be retained on said railroad and property, &c., to be sold.

Maysville is on the Ohio river, sixty-one miles above Cincinnati. The distance from Maysville to Paris is 49 6-10 miles, where the road connects with the Kentucky Central Railroad. The road owns at Maysville about six acres of ground, on which are the depot building, machine and blacksmith shops, and store-house. The principal machinery in the machine shop is one stationary engine of 20-horse power, one hydraulic press, one combined drill press, one engine lathe, 36-inch swing; one job lathe, 12-inch swing; one screw cutting machine, and one 6-foot planing machine, and the necessary tools for general work and repairs. The following intermediate stations on the road have depot houses, stock pens, &c., viz., Marshall, Helena, Johnson, Elizaville, Ewing, Cowan, Myers, Carlisle, and Millersburg, and besides these are several flag stations. The road owns the depot and depot grounds at Millersburg, Myers and Ewing stations, and about five acres of land at Millersburg, and about four and one-half acres at Paris, but at Paris the depot, water facilities, &c., are now rented from the Kentucky Central Railroad. There belong to the road three locomotives, two first-class and two second-class passenger-coaches, two express, baggage, and mail-coaches, nine box-frieght and twenty coal and flat cars, and also a number of hand and rubble-cars, and the ordinary track tools used in repairs, &c., &c.

For further information, see Hon. George H. Yeaman, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City; Messrs. Cleary & Scott, Attorneys, Covington, Ky.; or Mr. John T. Wilson, the present Receiver of the road, at Maysville, Ky. —July 24, 1875.

E. H. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, Kentucky District.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive claims and proofs thereof at his office, Boone Block, Covington, Ky., until the 25th day of August, 1875, which are proper to be paid out of moneys arising from above sale, as follows:

First—Costs of suit, including allowances to solicitors and counsel for the respective parties; compensation to Trustee, disbursements by complainants, Commissioners' fees, and costs of sale and conveyances.

Second—Taxes and liabilities incurred by Receiver, which may be sanctioned and ordered paid by the court.—Covington, Ky., July 15, 1875.

H. P. WHITAKER, Commissioner.

INSURANCE.

NEW ERA IN LIFE INSURANCE.

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS UNNECESSARY.
NO COMMISSIONS! NO FORFEITURES!

New plan of yearly, renewable policies. Apply direct or send for prospectus to the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

GEORGE WALKER, President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Vice President and Actuary.
JAMES L. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
Dr. GEORGE B. FOWLER, Medical Examiner.
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Counsel.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARK, Attorneys and Counselors.

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED S. BARNES,	SHEPPARD HOMANS,
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MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

CAPT. ULLMAN ARRAIGNED — CITIZENS' CHARGES AGAINST PATROLMEN.

Capt. Charles Ullman, of the Tenth Precinct, was arraigned before Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis yesterday on a charge of neglect of duty, in permitting a gaming-house to exist at No. 105 Bowery on and prior to June 30, and neglecting to take the necessary measures to suppress the gambling-house, which was kept by one Jones, the game being dealt by John Rogers. Patrolman John McNamara, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was the only witness examined for the prosecution, and he testified that on the night of June 30 he was detailed to visit No. 105 Bowery and ascertain whether gambling was going on there. He was accompanied by Patrolmen Hart and Lee. They found some men gambling there and made a raid on the place, arresting Jones and Rogers. The witness did not know whether gambling had been carried on there previous to that night. Capt. Ullman testified in his own behalf that on the 29th of April he made a raid on the place named; the proprietor was held to bail and the gaming implements are now in the Property Clerk's Office; he was positive that there was no gambling carried on there between April 29 and June 30; he visited the place several times previous to June 30, and found the place abandoned and the furniture piled up in the centre of the room. Patrick Ryan, an oyster dealer at No. 105 Bowery, testified that he was the lessee of the premises; he was positive that no gambling was going on there up to June 21 or 25; he hired the place in December last, and at that time a man named George McCloud had some game going on there; he ejected McCloud from the premises because Capt. Ullman told him that the occupant had some game going on there; a man named Hammond hired the room for a club-room, and afterward it was hired by Eagan & Co. Sergt. Doyle, of the Tenth Precinct, testified that Capt. Ullman had given him instructions to find out if any gambling was carried on at the place indicated; he went to the place and found the furniture piled up in the room. This witness admitted that although he had been fifteen years on the Police force he knew but two gamblers. Patrolman Zabriskie Muller, of the Tenth Precinct, visited the place referred to day and night and found the furniture packed up in the room; he was stationed at the door of the premises. James Oliver, a lawyer, of No. 25 City Hall Place, testified that he was familiar with the place referred to for eighteen months; heard that it was a gambling-house; one of the parties interested said, "It was hard luck to run three nights and then get the 'collar.'" The case was then adjourned until Monday next at 10 A. M.

Commissioner Voorhis investigated yesterday several complaints made by citizens against Police officers. In the case of Patrolman Martin Kehoe, of the Fourth Precinct, it appeared that on the 12th inst. Peter Miller, a painter, of No. 33 Rutgers street, was engaged with an assistant in painting the under side of an awning in front of the store at the corner of Catherine and Water streets. They were standing on two boards resting on two step-ladders, at an elevation of at least ten feet above the sidewalk. The ladders caused an obstruction on the sidewalk, and Patrolman Kehoe, who was on patrol, ordered the men to move the ladders, or he would throw them down. Miller told the officer that he would finish in a few moments, but Kehoe replied that if they had not removed the ladders by the time he came back he would "heave" them down. He then went off, and returned in a few moments. No change had been made in the position of the ladders, and Kehoe, it is alleged, deliberately pushed the ladders over, precipitating both men to the sidewalk. Miller, in the fall, struck his head against the curbstone, cutting it in a frightful manner, and his companion sprained his elbow. Not content with this, Kehoe struck Miller twice on the head with his club, inflicting two severe scalp wounds. The wounded man was then taken to the station-house, and Sergt. Fitzgerald, seeing the condition he was in, sent him to the Park Hospital for surgical treatment. He was subsequently taken to the Tombs, and was discharged by Justice Duffy. Several witnesses corroborated the statement of the complainant. In his defense the officer claimed that the platform on which Miller and his assistant were standing was accidentally upset while he was endeavoring to arrest Miller, and that the latter, after he rose from the sidewalk, struck him with a paint-brush, and he retaliated by striking the [illegible] painter on the head with his club. The case was referred to the board.

Patrolman Michael Sullivan, of the Thirty-third Precinct, was tried for having forced his way into the residence of Mr. Robert Sauvan, on Grove avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-third street, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of July 20, under the pretense that he had a warrant to search the premises, and that after he obtained admission he abused Mr. and Mrs. Sauvan, and assaulted the former. It was also alleged that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. Sullivan stated that he was in search of his wife, who, he had reason to believe, was harbored in Mr. Sauvan's house. He denied that he forced his way into the house or that he abused or assaulted the complainant. He also claimed that he was perfectly sober. The case was adjourned for further testimony. Mr. Alexander Cohen, of No. 8 Baxter street, appeared as complainant against Patrolman Grace, of the Sixth Precinct, and charged him with having failed to arrest a young man who had attempted to force his way into the apartments of the complainant. Mr. Cohen discovered the young man in the act, as he supposed, of forcing open the window shutters. The man, when discovered, jumped from the awning into the street, and the complainant called on Patrolman Grace to arrest him, but the officer refused. It subsequently proved that the young man lived in the house and was attempting to gain his own apartments on the third floor by clambering up the fire escape, and in doing so, struck against the window shutters of Mr. Cohen's apartments, which gave rise to the alarm. This case was also referred to the board. The complaint against Patrolmen Finnerty and Mulvey, of the First Precinct, who are charged with the commission of an outrageous assault upon a young girl named Maggie Igoe, the details of which have already been published, was on the calendar, but was postponed until the conclusion of the trial of the accused in the Court of General Sessions. They are now under indictment and will be tried during the first week of the September term. Meanwhile they are suspended from duty, and will remain so until the conclusion of the court trial. In view of the adjournment yesterday the officers have both stipulated that they will not claim pay from the department for the time they remain under suspension.

SALE OF MR. DUNCAN'S STABLE.

Yesterday morning, by order of Hon. W. D. Shipman, Assignee, John H. Draper & Co. sold by auction the horses, carriages, and horse equipment, late the property of Mr. William Butler Duncan. The sale took place at the private stable, No. 110 Waverly place. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was spirited. A pair of bay carriage horses, eight years old, which cost Mr. Duncan $1,800, were purchased on the first bid by Mr. J. L. Hasbrouck for $500. A pair of ponies, six and eleven years, brought $400, Mr. Baldwin being the buyer. The original team, of whom only one is left, cost Mr. Duncan $800 nine years ago. He valued the old one very highly, and said yesterday that it would never give out. The only remaining horse, Ripton, an aged animal, used as a lady's saddle horse, was bought by Mr. Goddard for $275.

The carriages, which were sold next, generally brought good prices. The only cheap one was the first put up—a French-glass-front carriage, Parisian make, and used only one season. It cost 10,000 francs, and was knocked down to Mr. Post at $475. A dog-cart, same makers, was bought by Mr. Sackett for $325; a T-cart, costing $1,200, by Mr. C. C. Baldwin, for $360; a brougham, by the same gentleman, for $450; a wagon for pair, by Mr. F. B. Baldwin, for $150; a single light wagon, by Mr. T. J. Brown, for $255, and a new single top wagon, by Mr. Henry Welch, for $260.

The harness also brought good prices. A double set of brass-mounted carriage harness was bought by Mr. J. B. Baldwin for $375; a double set of brass-mounted phaeton harness, by Mr. Balfour, for $175; an old double set of silver-mounted heavy coach harness, by Mr. Grinnell, for $30; a double set of brass mounted light-wagon harness, by Mr. Balfour, for $150; a double set of brass-mounted dog-cart harness, with lead harness to match, and a set of old harness, by Mr. Baldwin, for $130 and $25 respectively. Mr. Balfour paid $27, $11, and $16 for three saddles, and Mr. Baldwin bought two side-saddles for $45 and $20. Mr. Balfour then bought nine bridles for $10 apiece. Six sleigh robes were disposed of as follows: Mr. S. M. Horsey, one at $15; Mr. S. S. Fisher, one at $40; Mr. Floyd, one at $18; Mr. John Gaul, one at $15, and two to an attendant at the stable at $38 and $36 respectively. The total proceeds amounted to $4,719. Mr. Duncan estimated their value at $5,000.

THE BRAZILIAN MAILS.

In yesterday's TIMES appeared an extract from the Baltimore *Gazette* stating that "on Saturday next (to-morrow) the United States and Brazilian mails will be transferred from the steam-ship lines of New-York to those of Baltimore," and that "this step is taken to save an annual subsidy of $150,000 now paid for the service to the New-York line." This statement is only partially true. Postmaster James has received orders from the Postmaster General instructing him to forward South American letters to the new King Line of steamers to Rio at Baltimore as soon as the contract with the New-York line expires; but the contract does not expire until Oct. 1, and for the present the Postmaster intends to send the mail by the New-York line. He is also in favor of continuing the service as at present, after Oct. 1, for several reasons. The principal one is that the contract covers the West Indian as well as the South American mail, and the present communication is direct, while the King steamers do not stop short of Rio, and the West Indian letters by that route would have to be re-shipped back from that port, causing considerable delay. The saving in money to the Post Office by a change would be of no account, as the "sea postage" charged by the new line is to be eight cents per letter. The New-York company has been running ten years and has four steamers going, viz., the Ontario, North America, South America, and Merrimac. They intend to keep on, and propose to make a strong effort to secure a renewal of their contract.

RAPID-TRANSIT ROUTES.

A DECISION TO BE ARRIVED AT BY SUNDAY—TWO NEW PLANS.

The Rapid-transit Commissioners met again in secret session yesterday. They mainly confined themselves to hearing the plans of the Williams and Catherwood, the Gilbert, and the Greenwich Street Elevated Roads. Commissioner Mott said that he was convinced that the question of route will be decided by Sunday; but if not, a session of the commission will be held on Sunday. Two communications were received yesterday by the Commissioners from Messrs. Buckman and Speer. The former proposed an east and west side route, the first commencing at Broad street and running with a single track, through Whitehall to South street, up South street to Broad, up Broad to Pearl, and from thence, with a double track, up Broad, to and up Nassau street to Chatham, Bowery, and Third avenue to Harlem Bridge. The second, commencing at Church and Morris streets, with a single track, running diagonally to No. 9 Broadway, and from thence to State street to South Ferry, and up Whitehall back to No. 9 Broadway to Church street. Then, with a double track, running along Church street and crossing Canal street to Greene, up Greene to Eighth, through Eighth to University place, to Fourteenth street, to Eighth avenue, up Eighth avenue to Harlem River, and along the river to King's Bridge. Mr. Speer's proposed route for his "endless rapidly-moving train" is: Beginning at South Ferry, with a single track on a single row of columns, and running along the easterly curb line at Pearl street to New Bowery, thence along the easterly side of New Bowery to Third avenue, and up the centre of the avenue to Forty-second street, thence along the north side of the street to Fourth avenue, from thence down the centre of the avenue to Eighth street and Clinton place, and from thence along the south side of the street to Greene street, down the west side of Greene to Church, to the Battery, and thence to the starting point. The inventor also stated that the route can be extended from the junction of Fourth street and Third avenue on a double-track road, supported by a double row of columns up, and back the line of Third avenue, one track being used for up travel and the other for down travel. In the latter case the rows of columns would be placed over the horse-car tracks.

A SMALL-POX SENSATION.

SHOCKING SCENE IN THE BROOKLYN EASTERN DISTRICT—CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE OF THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

On Monday Mrs. Higgins, a widow, residing in a densely-populated tenement, No. 134 North Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., was seized with small-pox, the eruption being well marked. The other tenants left her unattended, and it was not until Wednesday morning that a nurse could be procured. Then Mrs. Higgins was delirious. About 3 o'clock on Wednesday she beat the nurse and bit her on the shoulder. The nurse ran into the street, followed by Mrs. Higgins in a partially nude condition, and, entering the next house, took refuge in the rooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John Perry, locking herself up in Mrs. Perry's bedroom. Mrs. Perry, her children, and the other tenants, affrighted by the condition of Mrs. Higgins, ran into the street. Mrs. Higgins was at length persuaded to return to her own house, and Dr. Fiske being called in, notified Dr. Cronan, of the Health Department. The ambulance arrived at 6 o'clock, but drove away again without taking Mrs. Higgins to the hospital. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Higgins drove Mrs. Boyd, another nurse, out of the room, and then attempted to throw herself out of a window, but did not succeed, the sash closing down on her. Mrs. Boyd got her back to her bed, and tied her down with bandages. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning she broke loose from her fastenings, and again attempted to throw herself from the window, but was restrained by Mrs. Boyd and some gentlemen living in the locality. At 11 o'clock yesterday the ambulance arrived for the second time, and removed her to the Small-pox Hospital. The greatest excitement exists in the Eastern District, and the conduct of the Board of Health authorities is severely criticised.

POLICE CLUES TO CRIMINALS.

One clew to the assassin of James Langan, who was shot on Saturday last in the lumber-yard at Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, which was thought to be valuable, was found yesterday to be worthless. A story came to Superintendent Walling that the assassin was probably a person employed on a railroad leading out of Philadelphia, and detectives were accordingly sent to that city to investigate the matter. The officers found that although there were two persons on the designated road having the same name as the suspected person, both were engaged in their usual avocations during the whole of Saturday, and were hundreds of miles from New-York. This part of the clue was therefore dropped, and the attention of the Superintendent, with his detectives, turned to another matter, which before had not been considered of much importance. Up to a late hour yesterday this labor in a new field had not been productive of any good results.

It was reported in THE TIMES yesterday that Feodor C. Loesch, who lived at No. 77 Chrystie street, and kept a wine saloon at No. 405 Sixth street, had died from injuries to the head, which, as was thought, had been inflicted by Mrs. Sarah Bier, who lived on the third floor of No. 405 Sixth street. The first investigation made by Superintendent Walling led him to have Mrs. Bier taken before Coroner Croker. The inquiries made by this official led to the immediate discharge of Mrs. Bier, and although there has as yet been no final result reached in the case, it is probable that it will be found that the injuries of Loesch were received by a fall while intoxicated. It seems pretty certain that Mrs. Bier did not strike him on the Sunday evening when she had an altercation with him about his whipping her boy, and it is certain that later on the same night he was found in the street in a state of helpless intoxication, and was taken to the station-house in a wagon and was locked up. He then had no hurts, and his injuries must have been received afterward.

ALBERT DODGE'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. Alvin Burt, the Assignee of Albert Dodge, liquor-dealer, who failed on the 6th inst., yesterday filed his bond for $30,000 in the Court of Common Pleas, Augustus Kountze, of No. 1,236 Broadway, and Amaziah L. Ashman, of No. 754 Broadway, becoming his sureties in $15,000 each, and Judge Robinson approved it. Mr. Burt foots up Mr. Dodge's liabilities at $58,099 54. The heaviest creditors are:

Lewis & Co., Montreal; gold, $1,356 32; currency, $485	$1,841 32
William M. Thompson, New-York City	1,389 87
William G. Gates, New-York City	1,412 65
Joseph Rifflard Sons, New-York City, (gold)	569 95
Anthony Oechs, New-York City	3,383 92
Henry B. Herts, New-York City	1,210 50
J. D. & J. M. Williams, Boston, (gold)	4,319 00
Charles E. Trott, Englewood, N. J.	3,327 13
John Osborn, Son & Co., New-York City	1,536 78
Schultz & Tailer, New-York City	825 87
Ives, Beecher & Co., New-York City	3,847 03
D. T. Swinburne, Newport, R. I.	1,000 00
Mary E. Dodge, Portsmouth, N. H.	1,700 00
Jane Chamberlin, New-York City	1,000 00
Mrs. A. L. Dodge, New-York City	500 00
T. R. B. De Groot, New-York City	1,700 00
G. W. Faber, New-York City	14,680 05
Ambrose C. Kingsland, agent, New-York City	2,000 00
A. C. Kingsland, Trustee, New-York City	1,500 00
John Chamberlin, New-York City	4,400 00

The firm's assets are as follows:

Bills receivable, good	$4,077 08
Bills receivable, doubtful	617 26
Bills receivable, worthless	17,583 67
Stock of liquors, cigars, &c.	6,000 00
Miscellaneous articles in store at No. 709 Broadway and bar	1,250 00
Cash items and cash on hand	490 00
Total assets	$11,817 08

Mr. Burt will sell the stock, fixtures, &c., by auction on Monday.

PURGING THE EIGHTH WARD.

Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, has within the past few days taken strenuous measures to abate the great nuisance caused by the numerous houses of ill-repute which for years have existed along Greene and Wooster streets, and the low dens in Canal street. The existence of these houses has heretofore rendered it almost impossible for a respectable person to pass along the streets named without being insulted by the tenants, who made it a practice to lounge at the windows, soliciting the passers-by on foot and in the cars, and jeering at every respectable citizen whose business required him to pass through this neighborhood. Capt. McDonnell has succeeded in causing the vacation of the vilest of these establishments, and has detailed a number of officers in plain clothes to watch these houses and see that they are not again occupied for the same purpose. In a number of instances the Captain has warned the owners and agents of these premises that if they again let their houses to disreputable persons he will present the fact to the Grand Jury and cause them to be indicted. He also ordered the keepers of the houses known as "parlor-houses" to close their establishments at midnight, and in all cases these orders have been obeyed. Greene and Wooster streets presented an unwonted appearance last night. A large number of the houses were closed, and at those which were open no one was seen at the windows. This strenuous effort to improve the condition of the streets named will be continued until the thoroughfares are cleared of these disreputable dens.

A NEW-JERSEY ROBBERY.

George Watson and George Norton, two young men with whom the Police claim to be familiar, were arraigned in the First District Police Court, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, on a charge of being the persons who assaulted and robbed John Hughes of a gold watch valued at $200, a pocketbook, and a ring. Hughes was found about 5 o'clock Wednesday morning lying insensible on Communipaw avenue and bleeding copiously from wounds inflicted with a "black jack." The weapon was found near him. The evidence elicited at the examination showed that the prisoners were with Hughes at a late hour on Tuesday night, and that they started with him to go to a picnic at the Glendale House, on the Bergen Point plank road. The prisoners stated that they had been out of employment for three months, but denied all knowledge of the crime charged against them. On the other hand, the Police claim to be able to prove that the "black jack" belongs to Norton and was in his possession a short time ago. The examination was adjourned until to-day.

THE RIFLE AT CREEDMOOR.

THE SECOND DIVISION OFFICERS TRY THEIR SKILL—CAVALRYMEN AS MARKSMEN—GEN. DAKIN KEEPING HIS HAND IN.

The brigade commanders and field and staff officers of the Second Division National Guard, numbering seventy-five men, under the command of Col. B. E. Valentine, Inspector of Rifle Practice on Gen. Dakin's staff, the Separate Troop Cavalry Fifth Brigade, numbering seventy-one men, Capt. John Sandhusen; and the Separate Cavalry Troop of the Eleventh Brigade, Capt. John Kreuscher, consisting of forty-eight men, were at Creedmoor yesterday for rifle practice. Gen. Dakin was present and participated in the shooting, but no official record was made of his scores. Of the cavalry troops thirty-three out of the seventy-one in Capt. Sandhusen's command qualified at the 100 and 150 yards ranges, and of the forty-eight in Capt. Kreuscher's troop nine qualified. The different scores taken from the official records are as follows:

SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH AND ELEVENTH BRIGADE STAFFS.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
Major Manning	300—5 4 5 3 5—22 400—5 2 2 5 3—17	39
Gen. Meserole	300—4 4 3 5 2—18 400—3 0 2 3 4—12	30
Col. Denslow	300—3 3 4 5 3—18 400—2 3 0 4 2—11	29
Capt. Horbert	300—0 2 4 3 3—12 400—4 2 5 0 0—11	23
Capt. Van Mater	300—3 0 4 4 0—11 400—3 0 0 0 3— 6	17
Capt. Burgen	300—0 0 0 2 0— 2 400—3 2 5 4 2—16	18
Capt. Crane	300—3 0 0 0 0— 3 400—2 0 4 0 0— 6	9
Col. Meyenburg	300—2 4 0 0 0— 6 400—0 0 0 0 0— 0	6

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
Col. D. Austin	300—4 4 4 5 5—22 400—5 4 3 4 4—20	42
Capt. Bradley	300—5 5 5 3 4—22 400—3 3 3 4 4—17	39
Major W. H. Brownell	300—5 5 3 4 5—22 400—4 4 4 3 0—15	37
Adjt. S. B. Treat	300—3 4 2 5 5—19 400—2 2 5 3 3—15	34

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
Capt. Fagan	300—3 4 4 5 3—19 400—4 5 4 4 3—20	39
Col. McLeer	300—5 4 3 2 4—19 400—4 2 3 5 2—16	35
Sergt. Farley	300—3 0 3 3 3—12 400—3 3 2 2 4—14	26
Major Mitchell	300—0 0 5 3 0— 8 400—5 2 5 2 3—17	25
Quartermaster Orth	300—5 0 0 5 3—13 400—0 0 0 0 2— 2	15
Adjutant Smith	300—3 2 2 5 0—12 400—0 0 0 0 0— 0	12
Capt. Samuels	300—0 0 0 4 4— 8 400—0 0 0 0 0— 0	8

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
Lieut. Col. Meyenburg	300—4 2 5 4 4—19 400—2 3 4 3 0—12	31
Quartermaster Van Deilen	300—4 5 0 3 3—15 400—3 4 2 4 0—13	28
Chaplain Carroll	300—3 0 4 0 4—11 400—2 3 4 3 4—16	27
Major Reppenhagen	300—3 0 2 2 2— 9 400—2 3 3 4 5—17	26
Inspector Kelly	300—5 2 3 4 2—16 400—2 3 2 0 2— 9	25
Quartermaster Alsgood	300—4 3 3 0 4—14 400—2 3 3 0 3—11	25
Adjt. Dietrick	300—5 3 0 2 3—13 400—3 2 3 0 4—12	25

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
Lieut. S. B. Parker	300—5 4 2 5 2—18 400—5 4 3 4 4—20	38
Adjt. Syme	300—4 4 4 3 4—19 400—4 2 0 5 3—14	33
Quartermaster Scrymser	300—3 0 0 2 3— 8 400—2 0 0 5 3—10	18

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
Capt. Heerdt	300—4 2 4 5 4—19 400—4 3 2 3 2—14	33
Quartermaster Schmidt	300—4 4 3 3 5—19 400—2 5 2 2 3—14	33
Major Wills	300—2 3 3 4 3—15 400—3 2 3 2 4—14	29
Sergt. Groux	300—3 4 2 3 0—12 400—3 4 3 3 2—15	27
Col. Burger	300—2 2 3 2 2—11 400—2 3 4 4 2—15	26

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
Adjt. Frothingham	300—5 3 5 5 4—22 400—4 5 3 3 4—19	41
Col. R. C. Ward	300—5 4 5 3 3—20 400—4 3 3 3 4—17	37
Dr. Walker	300—0 3 2 5 5—15 400—0 0 0 0 0— 0	15

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
Lieut. Col. Rueger	300—5 5 4 5 3—22 400—4 5 4 4 3—20	42
Capt. Hellstern	300—2 4 3 3 4—16 400—3 4 5 5 4—21	37
Col. Roehr	300—3 3 3 3 4—16 400—4 2 3 4 4—17	33
Adjt. Kercher	300—0 0 5 5 4—14 400—4 3 3 3 4—17	31
Sergt. Schulebock	300—2 3 4 3 5—17 400—5 5 5 4 3—22	39
Quartermaster Bellenhausen	300—0 4 2 2 5—13 400—5 0 4 4 2—15	28
Capt. George Ross	300—2 3 5 0 3—13 400—2 0 3 4 3—12	25
Capt. Lutz	300—3 3 0 3 4—13 400—3 2 2 2 3—12	25
Major Petry	300—2 0 4 4 0—10 400—3 4 4 3 3—17	27
Sergt. Orth	300—0 0 0 2 3— 5 400—2 4 0 3 3—12	17

SEPARATE CAVALRY TROOP, FIFTH BRIGADE.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
John Blahem	100—4 4 5 4 4—21 150—4 4 3 5 3—19	40
H. Neiver, Sr.	100—4 5 4 4 4—21 150—4 4 3 4 3—18	39
C. Seivers	100—5 4 3 4 4—20 150—2 4 4 4 4—18	38
D. Lakeman	100—2 5 4 4 4—19 150—3 3 3 3 4—16	35
Quartermaster Grau	100—3 5 3 3 4—18 150—3 3 3 4 3—16	34
H. Neiver, Jr.	100—2 3 4 2 5—16 150—4 4 3 3 4—18	34
Lieut. M[illegible]nan	100—3 3 5 4 2—17 150—4 3 4 3 2—16	33
D. Otyen	100—2 3 4 5 4—16 150—4 4 2 4 3—17	33
C. Posberg	100—2 3 4 3 5—17 150—5 0 5 4 4—17	34
N. Hoffman	100—2 5 3 4 2—16 150—4 3 4 4 2—17	33
J. Wachter	100—4 0 3 4 4—15 150—3 4 4 3 3—17	32
D. Warker	100—3 3 4 3 3—16 150—3 3 4 3 3—16	32
H. Wischman	100—3 3 3 3 4—16 150—4 3 4 5 0—16	32
H. Claus	100—4 3 4 4 3—18 150—3 3 4 0 3—13	31
Lieut. J. Held	100—2 3 3 4 4—16 150—2 3 4 3 3—14	30
J. Bollenwenkel	100—2 3 3 3 3—14 150—2 3 4 4 3—16	30
J. H. Ahrens	100—3 4 3 4 4—18 150—3 3 3 3 0—12	30
H. Freund	100—4 4 0 2 3—13 150—4 4 3 3 3—17	30
C. Homuer	100—0 3 2 2 3—10 150—4 3 4 4 4—19	29
Capt. Sandhuson	100—2 2 2 3 4—13 150—3 3 4 2 3—15	28
H. Harsmann	100—3 3 4 5 4—19 150—0 2 2 3 2— 9	28
H. Gerken	100—3 3 3 4 0—13 150—2 3 3 4 3—15	28
M. Schnieder	100—2 2 2 4 3—13 150—2 3 3 4 3—15	28
Sergt. Van Thun	100—3 5 4 0 3—15 150—2 3 4 3 0—12	27
H. Older	100—5 0 3 4 3—15 150—4 4 2 2 0—12	27
H. Tonloyes		27
Lieut. Roseland	160—0 4 4 4 0—12 150—2 3 3 3 3—14	26
F. Weber	100—0 2 4 0 4—10 150—2 3 5 4 2—16	26
F. W. Wageman	100—3 4 3 3 3—16 150—3 3 0 0 3— 9	25
H. Ityen	100—0 5 4 0 3—12 150—2 2 4 3 2—13	25
C. Richter	100—2 4 0 4 3—13 150—3 3 4 0 2—12	25

CAVALRY TROOP, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Names.	Yards.	Total.
Private Globle	100—4 5 4 4 5—22 150—3 3 4 3 4—17	39
Private Kramer	100—4 5 4 4 4—21 150—4 4 3 3 2—16	37
Private Kalb	100—3 3 4 3 5—18 150—4 4 3 3 4—18	36
Private Geyser	100—4 3 3 4 4—18 150—2 4 3 4 3—16	34
Sergt. Bossart	100—3 4 2 3 2—14 150—5 4 3 2 4—18	32
Private Hoffman	100—3 4 2 4 4—17 150—4 0 3 4 3—14	31
Capt. Kreucher	100—4 4 2 3 3—16 150—2 2 3 3 0—10	26
Sergt. Heins	100—0 3 3 0 0— 6 150—4 4 3 2 4—17	23
Corp. Ruthman	100—0 0 0 0 3— 3 150—3 4 3 5 4—19	22
Private Lange	100—2 4 0 3 4—13 150—3 0 2 2 0— 7	20
Sergt. Greper	100—4 4 4 2 0—14 150—0 0 0 3 3— 6	20
Private Braun	100—2 5 2 0 3—12 150—2 0 0 4 2— 8	20

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, is at the Everett House.

Lieut. S. M. Ackley, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

State Senator W. S. Dickinson, of Bangor, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. George G. Hepburn, of Schenectady, and Rev. W. H. Brantner, of St. Louis, are at Barnum's Hotel.

J. H. McVicker, of Chicago, and Capt. Brabazon, of the British Army, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida; John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency; Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; State Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse; Gen. L. P. Walker, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Commander S. W. Terry, United States Navy, and T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 30,24 letters and fifty-eight bags of newspapers, of which the Cimbria took 27,000 letters and fifty-four bags; the City of Vera Cruz, 2,433 letters and two bags, and the Zodiac 812 letters and two bags.

News was received in Wall street yesterday of the failure in London of Albert Cohn & Co., merchants, of No. 17 Old 'Change. The firm is not rated. In 1871 the same parties, under the style of Cohn & Reiss, became bankrupt.

The school-ship Mercury, after a cruise of fifteen days, arrived and anchored off Hart's Island yesterday morning. Capt. Gregory reported to the Commissioners yesterday that all were well on board, and that the ship was in excellent condition.

Flora Mapple, aged six years, of No. 27 Suffolk street, was run over, near her residence, by Car No. 97 of the Desbrosses Street Line yesterday afternoon, and was so badly injured that she died soon after. Edward Hill, driver of the car, was arrested.

An inquest was commenced yesterday in the case of Stephen Ampleford, of No. 475 Seventh avenue, but it was not concluded. The evidence tended to show that he had died from some corrosive poison taken with the intent to commit suicide.

The steamer Plymouth Rock is announced to return to New-York waters next Monday, when she will make an excursion to the Atlantic Ocean. This week she is plying between New-England towns and the scene of the great camp-meeting of Martha's Vineyard.

Charles W. Townsend, the pedestrian, started yesterday morning from the Battery to walk to Jerome Park in two hours and ten minutes. At the start several bets were made that he would fail. He started off at a rapid rate and cleverly won, covering the distance in five minutes less than he was booked to do it.

The service engine at High Bridge, by which Croton water is conveyed to Carmansville, Yorkville, and elevated portions of this City, was found out of order yesterday, but Commissioner Fitz John Porter sent up men to have it repaired. The report comes from the Department of Public Works.

The various prizes won by the American Rifle Team at Dollymount and Candeboye, together with the massive challenge cup presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America, for competition at the annual meetings of the latter, are on exhibition at the establishment of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., in Union square.

Hall and Henry, the English diamond smugglers and swindlers were before United States Commissioner Romaine in Jersey City yesterday, on a motion by their counsel for their discharge on the ground of insufficient evidence. After argument, the Commissioner denied the motion and held the prisoners in $2,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

James Murphy, aged sixteen, residing at No. 196 Morgan street, Jersey City, while attempting to jump ashore from a Desbrosses street ferry-boat yesterday morning, slipped and had his foot badly crushed between the boat and the ferry bridge. He was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital by Officer Jefferson, of the Fifth Precinct, and about an hour after his reception his injured foot was amputated by Dr. Kelsey.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for August give the following figures: There are 30 City missionaries employed, who last month made 6,853 visits among the sick, poor, and needy; held 310 meetings, and aided 256 families at their homes, besides giving meals and lodgings to the homeless and friendless. The receipts of the month were $1,665 52; the expenditures, $3,174 08; the debt remaining, $10,331.

The apartments of Joseph Finley, on the second floor of No. 5 Lewis street, were entered by sneak thieves, on Wednesday evening, and robbed of an overcoat, valued at $25. The show-case in front of J. Seligman's cigar store, No. 167 William street, was broken open by some unknown thieves, who stole cigars and tobacco valued at $25. The apartments of Michael Sheto, at No. 245 Second street, were visited on Wednesday night by sneak thieves, who carried off wearing apparel valued at $27.

BROOKLYN.

Elizabeth Wright, of No. 48 Chauncey street, was arrested yesterday for attempted infanticide.

Frederick Krouse, a vagrant, got six months yesterday for abusing persons who refused him alms.

John Percy, the lawyer charged with forging signatures to affidavits, was bailed in $2,000 to answer, by Justice Gilbert yesterday.

Thomas Carney was held for trial yesterday for breaking into Michael Hickey's liquor store, at Van Brunt and Sullivan streets, and stealing a quantity of wine and liquors.

Elizabeth Schmitd, a servant, is charged with stealing by going to a jeweler and saying that Ignatz Parkman, of No. 667 Fourth avenue, sent her for his watch valued at $50.

The Coroner's jury who sat on Michael McGuinnes, killed by the fall of an elevator in Fowler's oil-works, No. 66 Furman street, finding that the elevator was held by a single rope which broke at a part where it had been spliced, censured Messrs. Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dalton, of No. 142 West Eighteenth street, New-York, while driving in their barouche through Clinton street, yesterday evening, ran into a pile of sand on the street and were thrown out. Mrs. Dalton had her wrist sprained, but her husband escaped uninjured.

A number of drivers of the Knickerbocker Ice Company were forcing an old and infirm man to dance yesterday morning. David Leusch, another driver, interfered, whereupon Jack Brennan beat Leusch over the head with the butt of a revolver so that his removal to the City Hospital became necessary.

In Justice Walsh's court yesterday Mrs. Rachel Braisted brought suit for abandonment against her husband John W. Braisted, of Staten Island. They have been married thirty-nine years, and have seven children. She claims that he is living in luxury with a woman who passes under the name of Ella Braisted. Justice Walsh reserved his decision.

John Edgar, a peddler, of corner of Hopkins street and Marcy avenue, was arrested last night by Officer Reilly, of the Sixth Sub-Precinct. John T. Hildreth, aged seventy-six years, of No. 79 Franklin avenue, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, having heard that Edgar was starving a horse in his stable, went there, whereupon Edgar beat him badly. Mr. Hildreth lost his gold spectacles and shirt studs.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new yacht club building at Stapleton has been successfully moved twelve feet further south, and the slip which has recently been closed to travel will be opened on Saturday for the use of the opposition steamer, D. R. Martin—on which occasion a banquet will be given at the club house. There is some doubt about the slip being yet wide enough for the Martin to enter safely.

LONG ISLAND.

Sheriff Sammis has been investigating the charge that Jailer Coombs, of Queens County Jail, had released a Mrs. O'Neill, of Newtown, before her term had expired. It was discovered that her time was reduced by Justice Murphy, who sentenced her, and she claims that she paid him $50 therefor. Coombs was recently removed for irregularities.

Capt. Lewis Davis, of Cumsewogue, and his wife went on Tuesday night to visit a sick relative at Wading River, leaving their little son Robbie to guard the premises. During the night the boy was awakened by a noise at one of the windows, and soon he saw a man's form through the glass. Having a revolver, he discharged one barrel at the burglar, the ball passing through the window in his exact range. Although the fellow made no outcry, there is but little doubt that he was wounded, as he retreated precipitately to a wagon standing a short distance away, in which he made his escape.

NEW-JERSEY.

A National Dog and Poultry Show is to be held in Newark in February next.

James Donovan, a tramp, was arrested in New-Brunswick yesterday, having in his possession two valuable gold watches which were stolen from the residence of Mrs. Waltberger, in Trenton, last Monday. He was sent to Trenton.

The dead body of Mary Duffield, aged sixty years, was found in the cistern at the rear of her residence, No. 16 Ellison street, Paterson. She is supposed to have fallen in on Wednesday, while attempting to draw some water.

Michael Connolly, of No. 67 Hoyt street, Newark, while intoxicated yesterday morning seriously injured his little daughter Maggie who was trying to save her mother from his violence. He was committed to the county jail.

Jeremiah Gilliland, who, while waiting trial in the Somerset County jail for a brutal assault upon an old man, escaped about two years ago, was recaptured at Washington, N. J., yesterday. A reward of $500 had been offered for his arrest.

One Speer, residing in Paterson, sold some property for $500, and gave the money to his wife to deposit in the bank. She deposited it, but drew it out again the following day, and left for parts unknown. Speer says this is the second time his wife has played that trick on him.

A post-mortem examination on Linden Antoine Schwartz, aged forty-five years, disclosed that death was caused by an attack of delirium tremens. On Saturday last, and every day until Wednesday, he and his wife drank a quart of whisky, and on that morning, when Mrs. Schwartz awoke from her drunken stupor, she found her husband lying dead beside her.

President Patterson, of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company, has commenced a suit in chancery to compel the Erie Railway Company to continue their contract with his company under which the Erie track was used between Hackensack Junction and Jersey City. Mr. Patterson claims that the contract does not authorize the Erie Company to cut off the connection for non-payment of rental, and that the only manner in which the unpaid rent can be recovered is by a suit at law.

COL. ROCKAFELLAR'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Col. Harry Rockafellar, of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., who died at his residence at St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N. J., on Sunday last, took place at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., yesterday at 10:30 A. M., Rev. William G. Farrington, Rector of the Episcopal Church at St. Cloud, officiating. The full Episcopal choral service was rendered. The remains, which were dressed in full Colonel's uniform, were inclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, with extension handles and heavy silver mountings, and on the lid was a silver plate bearing the date of birth, name, and date of death. The floral offerings were numerous, and many of them very beautiful. One was in the shape of the badge of the Fifth Army Corps, a large Maltese cross, the groundwork of heliotropes, with the figures "71" at the top, and the letters "N. G." on each side in white achilleas, the centre being composed of pink asters, with the letter "V" in white. This was the gift of military friends. Another was a shield of white carnations, with the word "Papa" in blue ageratums in the centre, and another a lyre of white carnations and white roses. There were also five or six crosses, and as many crowns, and a number of broken columns, anchors, and similar devices. The casket was opened at the church at 10 o'clock, to allow those who wished an opportunity to take a last view of the features of the dead, a privilege of which a large number of persons availed themselves. There was no funeral oration, and at the conclusion of the services the remains were conveyed to the Market Street Depot, at Newark, whence they were taken to Philadelphia, where they are to be buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The attendance at the church was quite numerous, and a large cortége followed the hearse to Newark, many proceeding as far as Philadelphia, a special train having been provided. Among those present were the members of the Old Guard, under Major George W. McLean, and the members of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment, together with a few active members of the latter body. The following gentlemen, all residents of St. Cloud, acted as pall-bearers: George Gethbridge, W. E. Waters, Samuel B. Jackson, John French, Seymour Post, B. Gallaher, and A. B. De Saulle.

BASE-BALL.

The Concord Club, of Brooklyn, and the Keystones, of this City, played a game on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday afternoon. It began at 3:45 o'clock with the Concords first at the bat. In the beginning of the game the Keystones took the lead and retained it up to the eighth inning, when the Concords, by means of some good batting and very swift running, outscored their opponents and left them as much behind as they, themselves, had been in the earlier part of the game. On the Concord side Decker and Smith led at the bat, each making a three-base hit, and Koehler, Irish, Mack, and Decker played well in the field. On the Keystone side Hovey and McCarthy led at the bat, and O'Brien and Isherwood excelled in the field. Runs were made in nearly every inning, there being only two blank innings on each side during the game. Only two runs were earned, and they were made by the Concords. The game lasted two hours and fifteen minutes, and was finally won by the Concord Club, by a score of 19 to 14.

The Eagle Club, of this City, and the Hoboken Club played their first championship game of the season on the Elysian Fields, yesterday, in the presence of about one thousand spectators. Game was called at 4:30 P. M., with the Eagles at the bat. It proved to be a very interesting game; but the Hobokens were too much for the Eagles, as they both outfielded and outbatted them. The playing of the Hobokens from beginning to end was excellent, and they made few errors during the entire game. The game was won by the Hobokens by a score of 13 to 3. For the Eagles McCoy, Flynn, and Gallager led at the bat and in the field, as did Lewis, Donahue, and Davin for the Hobokens.

Yesterday the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Chicago White Stockings played a game at Chicago. It was won by the former by a score of 2 to 1. Umpire, Mr. McLean.

The Hartfords and the Mutuals played their last game of the season yesterday, at Hartford. It was won by the Hartfords by a score of 8 to 2. Umpire, Mr. Daniels.

The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Philadelphias played a game yesterday at Philadelphia, which was won by the latter by a score of 10 to 5.

RAID ON A "BUCKET SHOP."

Excise Commissioner Stiner and Inspector Jackson made a raid last night on the "bucket shop" at No. 150 Hester street, known as the "Eel Pot," and kept by Thomas Ryan. This is one of the worst dens in the City, and is the resort of disorderly and vile people. Ryan and his bar-keeper, Henry Skillen, were arrested, charged with violating the Excise law in selling liquor without a license, and were locked up at the Mulberry Street Police Station. The place was closed.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—Printing Cloths steady at 5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64, with quiet business.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 28½c. Rosin quiet at $1 25 for strained. Tar firm at $1 80.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.

Alexander Tomsey,
Miss Amy Ashley,
Miss Charlotte Ridge,
Mrs. Wm. D. Curson,
Alfred Ettinger,
Mrs. Krollpfeiffer,
Mrs. Lagrave,
Miss Evans,
L. Frisbee,
Mr. Laramie,
Mr. Arpin,
Benjamin Steinfelt,
J. Roberts,
Capt. Stone,
Mrs. Stone.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Zodiac, for Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. S F. Corson and daughter, Mrs. T[illegible], E. T. Magouran, J. M. Mendozal, Mrs. Hewett and child, J. Ferranti, W. J. Douglass, Robert W. Parsons.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Klopstock, from Hamburg.

F. Kroeber and wife,
Elise Muller,
E. Koch and wife,
B. Schoenemann,
Bertha Heinlein,
Herman Herts,
Paul Walcker,
H. Schwanck,
O. Amtmann von Forekenbeck and wife,
D. H. Graeff,
Aug. Keitel;
Sophie von Koschkin,
Capt. Von Sedletzky, wife, child, and servant,
Guido Pleissner,
Mrs. G. Schmolze,
E. Charlier and two sons,
Fritz Hubner,
Chs. Grons,
Baron Vay Leonhard,
C. Langs,
J. Krauss,
Mr. Hotop,
C. Koch,
A. Nathan and family,
Mrs. Uhlmann,
Manuel Freed,
Adolph Geiss,
Paul Gottburg,
Prospero Schiaffino,
Adolph Sage Bleu,
Mr Krippentapel,
Nicolaus Klein,
Henry L. Kobby, and others in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:22 | Sun sets.....6:41 | Moon rises...1:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:54 | Gov. Island..5:43 | Hell Gate...7:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Aug 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Nassau, N. P., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina, &c., H. Gelpcke; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Experiment, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks Emerald, (Norw.,) Peterson, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; A. F. Nordman, (Ger.,) Fett, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Competitor, (Ger.,) Kuhn, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Selma Stafford, (Ital.,) Allegro, Gloucester, England, J. C. Seager.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Klopstock, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg Aug. 11, Havre 14th, and Cherbourg 16th, with mdse. and 113 cabin and 233 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced westerly winds during the entire passage; Aug. 18, lat. 49 45, lon. 11, passed bark Caroline, (Ger.,) bound W.; 24th, lat. 43 10, lon. 58 50, passed steam-ship Bolivia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallet, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Privateer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Liverpool July 28, via Sydney, C. B., in ballast, to James W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Ship New World, Champion, London July 24, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship S. B. Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Emerson, Havre July 26, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored in Lower Bay.

Bark Johannes, (Ger.,) Ihlde, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. to Hermann Koop & Co. Aug. 15, lat 44 11, lon. 49 39, spoke schr. Alice Raymond, (of Provincetown,) fishing; had 1,000 quintals fish on board.

Bark Electa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Maynes, Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Aug. 20, lat. 42 24, lon. 64 23, had a violent gale from S. E., veering round to N. W., lasting six hours; lost and split sails.

Bark Trino, (Fr.,) Sardoz, Rochefort 36 ds., in ballast to order. Aug. 13, lat. 49, lon. 50 22, passed three icebergs.

Bark Sesti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Goga, Cork 33 ds., in ballast to order. Aug. 16, in lat. 38 44, lon. 56 55, passed bark Sarah Hobart, steering S. E.

Bark Kepha, (Norw.,) Tergesen, Grimstad 51 ds., via Sydney, C. B., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Oscar I., (Norw.,) Michaelson, Pillau July 8, with empty barrels to order—vessel to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. Aug. 15, lat. 43 50, lon. 56 3, spoke schr. Edward White, from ——, for Riga; 20th, lat. 42 43, lon. 64 37, spoke bark Sarah, (of Boston,) steering W. S. W., with foretopmast and maintopgallantmast gone—all well and declined assistance; no date, off S. W. end of the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Baltic, (of Providence,) with 1,300 quintals fish.

Bark Festina Lente, (Norw.,) Geraldsen, Gloucester 28 ds., with salt to order—vessel to master. Aug. 15, lat. 44 22, lon. 48, passed an iceberg 250 feet high, which turned over and broke in pieces, being at the time but a half mile distant from it.

Bark Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Pillau July 1, with rags to order—vessel to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Tjomo, (Norw.,) Larsen, London 48 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Galveston, Sawyer, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Kong Eystein, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Cork 30 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Erna, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Bristol 30 ds., in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Ragna, (Norw.,) Eilertsen, Dunkirk July 17, in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Brig Jennie A. Cheney, (of Rockland,) Arey, Hamburg July 15, with mdse. to order—vessel to H. P. Brown.

Brig Temi, (Aust.,) Thomasvich, Gloucester 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Hillsborough, N. B., 6 ds., with 290 tons gypsum to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Eugene, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 260 tons plaster to V. C. King—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Wave, Gardner, Whiting, Me., with lumber to F. H. Smith.

Schr. George W. Glover, Perry, Hallowell, with lumber to Hampden & Co.

Schr. Oregon, Stetson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Oliver Avery, Mott, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Idaho, Hull, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Talman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Allegheny, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Warren, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gem, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Nautilus, Peck, Rockland, with granite to Bridge Co.

Schr. Wm. Prescott, Hall, Rockport, Me., with granite for Albany.

Schr. Hazelton, Rogers, Bath, with granite for Albany.

Schr. Susan A. Stetson, Lewis, Bowdoinham, with lumber to order.

Schr. Globe, Ward, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Carrie E. Woodbury, Woodbury, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson & Watrous.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Shaw, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Oceanus, Hall, Nantucket, with fish to E. Haley.

Schr. Viola, Peterson, Chatham.

Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Fish, Boston.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Hall, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Holmes, Parker, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willow Harp, Horton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. T. Knight, Terry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Green County Tanner, Hyde, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John H. Chaffee, Buel, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia E. Willetts, Daniels, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Goldsmith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Odell, Winslow, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Shepard A. Mount, Hallock, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nicholas Mehrhof, Mehrhof, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minneola, Shaw, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elias Ross, Wells, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence, Sackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Signal, Satterlee, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Eloise Moore, Shropshire, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Providence.

Schr. Uriah F. Washburn, Miller, Norwich.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Sherman, Norwich.

Schr. Neptune, Murray, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Thoms, Sandwich.

Schr. Tillie E. Haskins, Dighton.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Dickerson, Hartford.

Schr. Kate McLean, Thomas, Stonington.

Schr. Robt. B. Smith, McGainey, Harwich.

Schr. Keystone, Hatch, East Greenwich.

Schr. Julia Ann, Howell, Newport.

Schr. Panthea, McDade, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Burdick, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saratoga, Nickerson, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. T. Moore, Moore, Plymouth, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. P. Golding, Williams, Plymouth, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Staples, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clyde, Holland, Wareham for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Mason, New-Haven.

Schr. Francis Ellen, Nichols, New-Haven.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward H. Clark, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, New-Haven.

Schr. Eldridge Gerry, Marsh, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeluff, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Mitchell, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hattie, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Benjamin English, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Fitch, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nightingale, Young, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Raymond, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. T. Potter, Ellsworth, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Manlove, Terry, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hamburg, Westcott, New-London, for Trenton.

Schr. Artist, Clements, Sandwich.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Lee, Taunton.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. H. Willetts, Goodrich, Lynn.

Schr. Luna, Phillips, Wickford.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. by W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Denmark, for London; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Zodiac, for Nassau; barks Mary, for Cork; Gherrfdina Wilhelmina, for Rostock; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; brig Oliver, for Jacmel; schrs. Mabel F. Staples, for Brunswick, Ga.; W. H. Rulon, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 26—A. M.—Cld. steamer John S. Hopkins, Hallett, for Boston; barks Sansone, (Aust.,) Capponi, for Queenstown; Monitor, Eaton, for Charleston; N. M. Haven, Ulrich, for Portland, Me.

BOSTON, Aug. 26—A. M.—Arr. barkentine Sarah, Nichols, from Baddeck, C. B., for New-York, put in for repairs. Reports, Aug. 19, lat. 42 10, lon. 64 30, in a hurricane lost fore masthead and maintopmast.

P. M.—Arr. steamer Reading, Colburn, Philadelphia. Cld. barks Norah, Hall, Richmond, Va.; John H. Pearson, Taylor, Philadelphia; schrs. Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Lingar, C. B.; Edward Kidder, Chase, New-York; Georgie Shepard, Rich, Calais, (to load for England.)

Sld. barks G. Rensens, Ocean Pearl, and Meguuticook; and from the Roads, barks Surprise and N. K. Clements; brig Antelope.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Aug. 26—A. M.—Arr. last night, bark Champion, from Greenock, via Sydney, C. B., and a Norwegian bark, both in ballast, for orders.

Noon—Passed out U. S. steamer Frolic, barks M. E. Chapman and Wieland.

Entered, barks Carrie Wyman, from Belfast; Ahkera, from do.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 26.—Arr. brig Amy M. Lane, Carver, Cadiz.

NEWCASTLE, Del, Aug. 26—A. M.—The barks Otto Georges, (Ger.,) from Bordeaux, and Nathaniel, (Norw.,) from Pillau; schrs. Eva C. Yates, from Portland; Vineyard, from Portsmouth; T. J. Trafton, from do.; Helen G. King, from Salem; Westmoreland, from Providence; Samuel Fish, from Bath; Carrie M. Richardson, from Boston, and George Calhoun, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., passed up this morning.

Noon—The schr. Vasuti R., Gates, from Calais, anchored off here this noon, and still remains.

The schrs. Rome H. Crawford, for Boston; Edith L. Steere, for Portsmouth; Fred Grey, for Ipswich; Lady Ellen and Edith B. Everman, for Boston, passed down since the morning report.

The schrs. E. F. Cabada, for Providence; Lizzie Young, for Boston, and Sophie Godfrey, for Milton, passed down this morning.

The schr. Rebecca W. Huddell, from Gloucester, passed up this morning in a dismasted condition.

The bark Charles F. Elwell, (Br.,) from Antwerp, passed up last evening.

The United States steamer Frolic, for Norfolk; steamers Williamsport, for Salem; Perkiomen, for Boston, and Florida, for Providence, passed down last evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 26—A. M.—Arr. steamers Alliance, Carr, from Richmond; New-York, Jones, from Alexandria; R. Willing, Iler, from Baltimore; Geo. H. Stout, Ford, from New-York; schrs. O. P. Hinds, Clendenning, from Calais; Isaac L. Clark, Lake, from Boston; V. L. Hickman, Kinney, from do.; A. Trudell, Grace, from do.; J. J. Little, Gandy, from Plymouth; A. Bateman, Wekens, from Rappahannock River; Native, Camp, from Egg Island.

Cld. steamers Philadelphia, Davis, for New-York; J. S. Shriver, Wood, for Baltimore; schrs. S. Flanagan, Messick, for Portsmouth; Lizzie Young, Young, for do.; Horace Moodie, Hand, for Boston; S. W. Townsend, Townsend, for do.; Mary Weaver, Weaver, for do.; J. K. Manning, Gando, for do.; Aldine, Robinson, for do.; John Shay, Tilton, for do.; R. Vanneman, Bowe, for do.; A. Trudell, Grace, for Medford; M. A. McGahan, Call, for do.; J. J. Little, Gandy, for Lynn; E. G. Irwin, Johnson, for Cambridgeport; Twenty-one Friends, Jeffries, for East Cambridge; Wyoming, Fess, for Cambridgeport; W. L. Elkins, Ludlam, for East Boston; C. E. Jackson, French, for Lynn; Gettysburg, Corson, for Saugus; M. H. Read, Benson, for New-Bedford; Ephraim and Anna, Houck, for East Gloucester; Mary Price, Campbell, for Fall River; Henry Cole, Chadwick, for Pawtucket; Aid, Fisher, for Providence; A. M. Lee, Williams, for do.; Lady Ellen, Somers, for Norwich; S. R. Holmes, Arnold, for New-London; Bee, Lloyd, for Norfolk; Index, Garrison, for Washington; Lottie, Somers, for Alexandria.

The schr. Rebecca W. Huddell, Deputy, from Gloucester, lost her mainmizzenmast off Cape May, as before reported, but she is not leaking.

Noon.—Arr. steamers Panther, Mills, from Newburyport; Williamsport, Willetts, from Salem; Pottsville, Winnett, from New-York; bark C. F. Elwell, O'Brien, from Antwerp; steamers Franklin, McLaughlin, from Sassafras River; Josephine Thompson, Moore, from Sassafras River.

Sld. steamers Berks, for Fall River; Ohio, for Liverpool.

PORT ROYAL, Aug. 26.—Arr. schr. Ebenezer, from Nassau.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., Aug. 26.—Arr. 24th, schrs. Mineola, Boston; Rose, Portland.

PICTOU, N. S., Aug. 26.—Cld. 25th, schr. Wm. B., for Boston.

LOCKPORT, N. S., Aug. 26.—Arr. 24th, brig Bertha, (Br.,) from Mayaquez.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25.—Arr. brig Florence, from Boston.

Sld. brig Daisy, for Boston, and Ellie E. Butler, Demerara.

Arr. 26th, schr. H. B. Griffin, Salem, for Labrador.

WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 24.—Arr. schrs. Bometta and Venture, Portland.

Sld. schr. Venture, for Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 26.—Arr. schr. J. W. Peasley, from Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Sld. for the United States, Hermann, Atalanta, C. B. Hazeltine, Lois, Roseneath, Abeona, Prima Donna, John Rutherford, Roberto, Lindesnaes, Iduna, and Emily T. Sheldon.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Ocean, Uribes, (the latter at Santander.)

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Two Zusters, Hermine, Johanna, J. F. Merry, Frank, and Rana.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Peti Dubrovacki, the latter at Deal, for Leith, Lottie Warren, Zephyr, Crono, Otto, Miho, Suez, Grace, Carl, the last two in the Channel.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Hahnemann, Brothers, Captain Kenealy, Ruth Robinson, last three at Deal, President Sverdrup, Adelgunde, Gylfe, and Waldo.

The Bounding Billow has arr. at Cowes with loss of sails.

The Tecumseh has been towed to Port Alfred rudderless.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—The steamer Nederland passed Flushing, bound out, at 11 P. M. yesterday.

The steamer State of Nevada passed Flushing, inward bound, at 10 A. M. to-day.

MOVILLE, Aug. 26.—The steamer Texas, from Montreal Aug. 9, arr. yesterday and sld. for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 26.—The steamer Sam Weller, from New-York Aug. 11, arr. to-day.

FIFTH EDITION.

The Beecher Case---What are the Facts?

NOW READY.

This day is published the FIFTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The continued demand for this Review has already exhausted four editions, and the fifth is now in the press. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief, yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER'S own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to *Abbott's Official Report* of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

AN IMPOSITION EXPOSED.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its own circulation is 50,000 a day.

We have repeatedly offered, and always stand ready, to prove that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,000
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000
1,000 that it has not	34,000
1,000 that it has not	33,000
1,000 that it has not	32,000
1,000 that it has not	31,000
1,000 that it has not	30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies.

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